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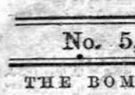

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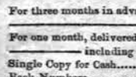

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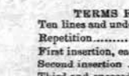

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Garbett's Family Prayers	0	8
Meditations on Life, &c. By Miss Rowan	8	9
Studies in Roman Law; with comparative views of the laws of France, England, and Scotland. By Lord Mackenzie, one of the Judges of the Court of Session in Scotland	9	0
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The Common Sights in the Heavens. By Captain Drayson	6	0
The Standard Pronouncing Dictionary of the English Language; based on the labours of Worcester, Richardson, Webster, Goodrich, Walker, Johnson, Craig, Ogilvie, Trench, &c. Comprising many thousand new words, &c. &c. By P. A. Nuttall, LL.D.	5	12
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Angus's Handbook of the English Tongue	3	12
The Colony of Natal in 1862. By Dr. R. J. Mann	3	12
Cervantes' Exemplary Novels	2	12
Chamber's The Revolt in Leeds	3	8
Fun, Vol. 1	3	8
Mahan's Civil Engineering, 6th Ed tion	13	8
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Barnes's Notes on the New Testament—all but Revelations. 10 vols	17	12
Chambers' Standard Reading Book, No. 6	1	8
Maulevrier's Divorce. By author of Whitefriars	1	8
Addison on Contracts	26	4
Lardner on the Electric Telegraph	1	8
Lady Audley's Secret. By Miss Braddon	4	8
Stories and Lessons on the Catechism with the first class Girls of the Parish. By the author of "Stories and Catechisings on the Collects." Edited by the Revd. W. Jackson, M. A. Oxon, &c. 3 vols	3	12
Boosey's Cornopean Tutor	3	12
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VIOLIN AND GUITAR STRINGS.

Violin Strings, per set	2	0
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MEASURING TAPES.

A few of 100, 66, & 50 feet, very good quality Rs. 15, 10, & 7 8

LATEST ENGLISH NEWSPAPERS.

Thacker's Overland News, June 10 and 18	Rs.	1 0
Home News, June 18	„	0 8
Army and Navy Gazette, June 6 and 13	„	1 4
Lesmington Spa Courier, June 6 and 13	„	1 4
The Queen, June 6 and 13	„	1 4
The Illustrated Times, June 6 and 13	„	1 0
The Illustrated London News, June 6 and 13	„	1 4

24, Medow Street, Fort. CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Banks.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA, AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)

CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, Cornhill, London.

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Bankers.
LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool. (Limited.), 5, Lothbury.
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SCOTLAND .....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND .....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London, at 6 months' sight ..... 2s. 0d. per Rupee.
„ 4 do. ..... 1s. 11⅞d. „
„ 3 do. ..... 1s. 11¾d. „
„ 2 do. ..... 1s. 11⅝d. „
„ 1 do. ..... 1s. 11½d. „
„ On demand ..... 1s. 11⅜d. „
On Scotland do. ...
On Ireland do. ...
Circular Notes for the use of Travellers on the Continent and to Europe Overland at 1 day's sight... } 1s. 11d. „

Drafts at 6 months' sight are not granted for less than £50, and amounts under £20 are only drawn for payable on demand.

The Bank also purchases Bills and grants Drafts payable in Calcutta, Madras, Ceylon, Hongkong, Canton, Shanghai, Singapore, Penang, and Mauritius.

Bills collected at any of the above places at an uniform charge including postages, of one per cent.

INTEREST ALLOWED.

On Current Accounts ..... 2 per cent.
Deposits for 3 months ..... 3 „
Do. do. 6 do. ..... 4 „
Do. do. 12 do. ..... 6 „

No interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, on or over Rs. 30,000, unless by special agreement. No cheques paid or cash received under Rs. 20.

COMMISSION.

The Bank takes charge of Government Securities, Shares in Banks and other Companies, without charge, and realizes Interests and Dividends thereon on the following terms:—

If to be remitted in Bank's Drafts, without charge.

If to be paid in India, a Commission will be charged of ½ per cent.

On returning Government Paper, or Share Certificates out of safe custody, or when sold on paying the proceeds of such sale in India, a commission will be charged of ½ per cent. But if proceeds are remitted on the Bank's Drafts, without charge.

Commission charged on purchase and sale of Government Securities and Shares, ½ per cent.

R. D. PEEBLES,
Bombay, 17th June 1863. Agent.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

Paid-up Capital—£644,000.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

London Bankers, { The Bank of England. The City Bank.

Branches and Agencies.
Bombay, Calcutta, Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

EXCHANGE.

THE Bank's Agency in Bombay grants Bills of Exchange on THE CITY BANK, London, at the following rates, viz.:—

6 months' sight (not under £50) at 2s.			per Rupee.
4	Do.	at 1s. 11⅞d.	„
3	Do.	at 1s. 11¾d.	„
2	Do.	at 1s. 11⅝d.	„
1	Do.	at 1s. 11½d.	„
On Demand (Head Office)		at 1s. 11⅜d.	„

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED DEPOSITS, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 4 „
Do. 12 do. 5 „

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ½ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ½ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up of Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.; Saturdays 10 A.M. to 1 P.M.

The Directors have recently opened an Agency of the Bank at Rangoon for the transaction of general

Commercial.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK, AND FREIGHT LIST.

BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,
Thursday, 16th July 1863.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¼d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 09/16d.
Do. Documents	Do. do.	2s. 0⅛d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Madras	30 days' sight	101
China	60 Do. do.	230 per $100.

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend.	Rates.
Banks.	Rs.		[ex divd.
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	140 per cent pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	4½ do.	163 prem.
Central Bank	250	2½ do.	74 prem.
Commercial Bank	500	4 do.	100 prem.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	2½ do.	40 prem.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	5 do.	130 prem.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	140 prem.
Piazza Con.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 26,000 p. sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	390 do.	Rs. 6,000 p. sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 per share.	Rs. 11,800 p. sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 per share.	Rs. 3,500 pm. p. [share.
Ripinstone Land & Press Co.	6,000	250 per share.	Rs. 11,999 p. sh. [prem.
Railway Cos.			
G. I. P. Railway Co. Consolidated Stock.	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 12 prem.
Do. New £20 shares.	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Nominal.
Spinning & Weaving Cos.			
Bombay Spinning Weaving Co.	5,000	1,000 per share.	300 disct.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Manockji Pittyspinning & Weaving Co.	550	.....	Rs. 150 disct.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	450 Rs.p. share.	Rs. 175 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Victoria Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 300 disct.
Jafar Alee Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited	125	.....	Nominal.
Bomanjee Wadia Spinning Co.	5,000	.....	Rs. 200 disct.
Bombay United Spinning and Weaving Company	2,500	.....	Rs. 200 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	&s. 20,000.
Throstle Mill Co.	4,000	.....	Rs. 2,000 disc.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent. Transfer Loan	....	101
,, Loan 1835-36	.....	99¼
,, Loan 1842-43	.....	
,, Loan 1854-55	.....	
New Five per Cent. Loan	.....	108¼
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan	.....	118¼

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-4
Bank of England Notes	,, 10-3
Spanish Dollars	,, 210
Gamlas	,, 300
Mexican Dollars	,, 225
German Crowns	,, 213
Five-Franc Pieces	,, 208
Bar Silver	,, 10½
Gold Leaf	,, 16-10-6

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£2 0s. 0d.	to £2 17s. 6d.
,, (Seed)	£2 5s. 0d.	to £1 10s. 0d.
To London (Cotton)	£2 0s. 0d.	to £2 10s. 0d.
,, (Seed)	£2 0s. 0d	to £2 5s. 0d.
To China		No enquiry.
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 20 offered.	

(PRICES CURRENT (8th July 1863.)

COTTON at Colaba	Per candy.
Broach and Surat New (ready.)	Rs. 490 to 495
New Dholleras, (ready.)	,, 480 to 485
New Bhownuggur, (ready.)	,, 485 to 490
New Oomravuttee	,, 450 to 455
New Comptа	,, 460 to 465
New Dharwar Sawginned	,, 550 to 555
New Barsee and Nuggur	,, 440 to 445
New Veeravul	,, 445 to 456
New Khandeish	,, 430 to 435
New Fursichee	,, 460 to 465
New Accote	,, 470 to 475
New Mangalore	,, 450 to 455
OPIUM—Malwa, Rs. 1,600 to 1,610.	
SEEDS—Linseed, Khandeish, at Rs.	7 to 7-2 per cwt.
Rapeseed, Guzerat ... ,,	7-4 to 7-5
Gingelly mixed (Black ,, and White)	32 to 33
	37 to 38
Niger ,,	25 to 26

Shipping.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVALS.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
July 14	Arratoon Apcar (s)	...Smidt	...Calcutta 13 June.
15	Sir John Lawrence	...Sinclair	...Liverpool 26 Apr.
	Samsdanie	...Nacoda	...Judda 25 June.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Sir John Lawrence*, from Liverpool.—On the 11th May 1863, spoke the Barque *David Malcolm*, from London to Kurrachee in Lat. 12 N. and Long. 25-20 W. On the 5th June 1863, spoke the Ship *Princess Royal*, from Liverpool to Calcutta in Lat. 29-48 S. and Long. 21-18 W.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Arratoon Apcar*, from Calcutta.—Revd. J. C. Abraham; Mr. Zachariah; Mr. S. G. Apcar; Revd. Mr. and Mrs. Gregory; Mr. Martirom, 3 children; and twenty deck.

Per Ship *Sumadanie*, from Jedda.—One hundred and fifteen natives.

DEPARTURES.

DATE.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO
July 15	Lord Raglan	...Pope	...Colombo.
	Margaret Blais	...Ball	...Liverpool.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per Ship *Lord Raglan*, to Colombo.—Captain Tathsm.

PORT CLEARANCES.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship *Impulse*, R. Gilchrist, bound to Moulmein.
Ship *John Kerr*, J. P. Sweetser, bound to Madras.

COMMENCED LOADING.

The Steamer *Kurrachee*, for Kurrachee, began to load yesterday.

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, WEDNESDAY, 15TH JULY 1863.

For London.

Conway.—1 case Indian Oilmanstores, Eduljee Cursetjee; 1 case Blackwood Furniture, Dadabhoy Cowasjee; 300 bags Cloves, 351 cwt. 1 qr. 14 lbs., Ralli Brothers; 8 cases Sundries, M. Rogers and Co.

Shannon.—100 bales Cotton, 350 cwt., J. Siegfried and Co.; 37 bales Orchillaweed, 128¼ cwt., Stewart and Co.; 36 cases Gum Arabic, 91 cwt., Frangopulo Agelasso and Co.

Burghalee.—201 packages Cloves, 240 cwt. 13 lbs., Juvarcelall Woomeasunker and Co.; 1 case Coir Yarn, 2¾ cwt. Muncherjee Sapoorjee and Co.

Mystery.—107 bales Coir Yarn, 267½ cwt., Muncherjee Sapoorjee and Co.

For Liverpool.

Excellent.—100 bales Wool, 300 cwt., Bhimjee Girdhur and Co.

Albion.—75 bales Cotton, 262½ cwt., Merwanjee Nesserwanjee.

Empire of Peace.—5 bales Cotton, 17½ cwt., Robinson and Co.; 75 bales Wool, 225 cwt., Ramlall Bhugchund.

Star of Brunswick.—500 bags Linseed, 250 cwt., B. N. Framjee and Co.; 1 bale Cotton, 3½ cwt., Bhanjee Jewraz; 500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., Vulubdass Jairam.

Glen Maiden.—24 bales Wool, 72 cwts. Govindjee Harry; 26 bales Wool, 78 cwt., Virjee Mooljee.

Floating Light.—25 bales Wool, 75 cwt., Gocouldass Cursondass.

Morning Light.—153 packages Gingelly Seed, 76½ cwt., 29 packages Linseed, 14½ cwt., Pairaz Khimjee; 46 bales Cotton, 161 cwt., Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.; 16 cases Arabic Gum, 46 cwt., Frangopulo Agelarto and Co.

Low Chew.—½ bale Cotton, 1½ cwt., Meer Sassoon Moosy.

Auchenagh.—55 bales Cotton, 192½ cwt., Chuturbhoz Harry; 110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Vulloo Jairaz.

Zuleika.—600 bundles Linseed, 300 cwt., Megraz Woomernamull; 52½ bales Cotton, 184 cwt., Premjee Wookerda.

Nagasakie.—500 bales Cotton, 1,750 cwt., B. H. Cama.

Queen of the East.—110 bales Cotton, 385 cwt., Vusunjee Manny and Co.

Dragoon.—700 bundles Gall, 350 cwt., Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy; 12 bundles Gall, 106 cwt., Cowasjee Eduljee.

Contest.—49½ bales Wool, 148 cwt., Hussun Moosa.

Mary Stenhouse.—Loose Deer Horns, 56 cwt., Mohmud Rayeee.

British India.—300 packages Cloves, 362½ cwt., Gourdhundass Narrondass.

For New York.

Anne Armstrong.—80 bales Jute, 200 cwt., Lee and Brown.

For Havre.

Leocadie and Anna.—45 bales Orchillaweed, 157 cwt. 3 qrs. 20 lbs., J. Siegfried and Co.

LIST OF VESSELS OF THE BOMBAY MARINE.

	VESSELS.	STATIONS.
1.	Ajdaha	Bombay Harbour.
2.	Coromandel	Sudaseworghur.
3.	Goolanar	Bombay Harbour.
4.	Hugh Rose	
5.	Snake	
6.	Zenobia	

SHIPS OF ROYAL NAVY.

Her Majesty's Steam Sloop Hornet, Commander Joseph Dayman.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. l. signifies "commenced loading."]

FOR LONDON.

985 Bucephalus, Black—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. June 8)
967 City of Glasgow, Cumaglund—W. Nicol & Co.
1191 Conway, C. Spence—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. May 11)
954 Defiance, Symons—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. July 2)
1047 Mystery, Stap—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. l. May 23)
784 Shannon, Hemsworth—Gaddam & Co. (c. l. June 8)

FOR LIVERPOOL.

1127 Albion, Thompson, (c. l. May 13)
680 Auchenagh, Prophet—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. June 4)
1180 Belle Isle, Babot—Stoehr, Prinzer & Co. (c. l. June 16)
1246 British India—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1361 Castlemain, Gill—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 13)
525 City of London—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. July 2)
1119 Contest, Amy—Coupland & Co. (c. l. June 16)
1381 Dragoon, Miller—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. July 6)
993 Duke of Newcastle—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. July 13)
510 Empire of Peace, Shaw—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 22)
853 England, Robson—Framjee, Sands & Co. (c. l. July 1)
212 Excellent, Davies—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 13)
1194 Floating Light, Starkie—Stenhouse & Co. (c. l. May 30)
1349 Glen Maiden, Marshall—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. l. May 28)
617 Grafve Berg, Snellman—Burjorjee & Co.
1596 John Lynn, Browning—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 16)
1683 Lewchew, Sinclair—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 1)
187 Maldon, T. Scott—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 27)
1243 Mary Stenhouse, Finlay—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. June 30)
956 Matheran, T. Mesnard—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. May 27)
797 Mary Sparks, Oldham—J. N. Wadia. (c. l. July 1)
237 Morning Light, J. Gillies—Lawrence & Co. (c. l. June 1)
1114 Nagasaki, Wood—B. H. Cama & Co. (c. l. June 6)
1001 Norah Greene, Bake—E. Bates & Co. (c. l. June 8)
1226 Queen of the East, Bilton—M. Young & Co. (c. l. June 29)
847 Sea Queen, Lloyd—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. l. June 1)
777 Shard, Carwen—Finlay, Clark & Co. (c. l. June 6)
492 Sirocco, Robison—Burjorjee & Co. (c. l. July 7)
1228 Southern Belle, R. Bryce—J. N. Wadia. (c. l. June 8)
1632 Star of Brunswick, Robinson—K. Nixon & Co. (c. l. May 27)
1122 Thetis, Chapman—Rennie, Scovell & Co. (c. l. June 5)
1345 Zoboah, Powell—Coupland & Co. (c. l. June 22)
1155 Zuleika, Riddell—Leckie & Co. (c. l. June 4)

FOR HAVEN.

401 Leocadie and Anna—Jules Siegfried & Co. (c. l. June 6)

FOR SINGAPORE AND SIAM.

327 Prince of Wales, Nacoda—H. J. Abadin.

FOR KURRACHEE.

97 Amatool Rahamon, Nacoda—H.A.L. Cadoo. (c.l.June30)
450 Kurrachee (s), Cottier—B. I. S. N. Co. (c.l. July 15)
511 Morinaus, T. Keenan—W. Nicol & Co.

KURRACHEE AND MARSEILLES.

466 Godfrey, Houssois—Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

792 Anne Armstrong, Oliver. (c. l. May 23)

FOR COCHIN.

84 Ammatool Currim, Nacoda—H.A. L. Cadoo (c. l. May 23)

FOR RANGOON.

784 St. Hilda, Logan—Wallace & Co.

FOR PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

391 Nerbudda, Nacoda—C. Virzdass (c. l. June 4)

FOR MUSCAT.

430 Elizabeth, Annerdien—Finlay, Scott & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

1049 Eagle, Murphy—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
597 Harvest Home, Dicey—Fleming & Co.
550 Impulse, Gilchrist—W. Nicol & Co. (c. l. July 14)

FOR ZANZIBAR COAST.

588 Bon Accord, Campbell—M., Rogers & Co. (c. l. July 9)
896 Kent, W. H. Bissel—W. Nicol & Co.

FOR CALCUTTA.

655 Ally, Robinson. (c. l. July 4)
1157 Neptune's Car, Kirby—Macnee & Co. (c. l. July 13)
960 Octavia, Bristow—Peel & Co. (c. l. July 10.)
994 Pocahontas, (a) Lincoln—Tudor & Co.
698 Shah Jehan, White—H. M. Sedick. (c. l. July 11)

FOR MADRAS.

320 John Kerr, Sweeper—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

FOR KURRACHEE AND MAURITIUS.

495 Admiral Napier, Sharp.—H. M. Sedick. (c. l. July 14)

FOR AKYAB.

446 Montrose, Niemann—Peel, Cassels & Co.

NOT FIXED.

86 Alligator, Nacoda, C. Eduljee.
989 Arratoon Apcar (s), Smidt.
307 Arratoon, Nacoda—Cassuna Natha.
504 Athate Rahamon, Delange—Hajee M. Hoossein.
784 Atiet Rahmon, Jones—H. S. A. Cadoo.
814 Bloomer, Gilchrist—Finlay, Scott & Co.
277 Bombay (s), J. Woolley—Calliandas Nusserwanjee.
559 Bombay Castle (s), Wadge—C. M. S. N. Co. (in dock.)
668 Celuta, Hayes—Coupland & Co.
459 Conway, (s) Blackmore—E. I. S. N. Co.
882 Cyclops, Cordiron—Gray & Co.
983 Eliza Barcke, Jackson—Souza Pinto & Co.
291 Fatte Mubarrack, Nacoda—Wootumchund Manekchund.
1165 Flora, Cunningham—Stenhouse & Co.
189 Gazelle, Nacoda—Cassumbhoy Nathabhoy.
1354 Gertrude, Congden—Coupland & Co.
974 Glendeven, Brown—Lawrence & Co.
1365 Governor Higginson (s), Calder—B. I. S. N. Co. (in dock).
733 Hamoody, Nacoda—Shaik Mahomed Abdool Latiff.
677 John Bright (s), Betham—C. M. S. N. Co.
155 Kerstta Goodrean, Nacoda—Dinshaw Bhicajee Khan.
H. H. Ms. Sc. Le Forte Simon.
H. I. M. St. Le Japon, Laporterie,
508 Komuth, J. Bennett.
364 Lezard, Rabere—Dinshaw Ardaseer & Co.
1318 Lochnagar, Deal—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
1987 Louisa, Scawcroft—W. Nicol & Co.
30 Mahomed Bux, Nacoda—Cowasjee Eduljee & Co.
377 Margaret Jane, W. Bousstow—David Sassoon & Co.
1129 Marseilles, Clements—Coupland & Co.
785 Minnihaha, Henderson—W. Nicol & Co.
1017 Negotiator, Hawkins—Coupland & Co.
1981 Old England, Holmes—W. Nicol & Co.
559 Panjnad, W. W. Rice—H. E. Hubib.
150 Royal Victoria, Nacoda—D. B. Khan.
928 Sebastopol, J. Lowther—E. Bates & Co.
990 Sir John Lawrence, Sinclair—Coupland & Co.
293 Sir Bartle Frere, Nacoda—H. E. Sidick.
273 Sphynx, Davison—W. Nicol & Co.
370 Sydney Eggers, H. M. Campbell—E. Bates & Co.
706 Thames, Talham—Rattonjee Bomanjee.
744 Thomas Hamlin, Menzies—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
450 Tilly (s), Clayton—B. I. S. N. Co.
1115 Tivoli, McPherson—W. Nicol & Co.
1104 Victoria, Duncan—Robert Frith & Co.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

476 Azof, (Refitting.)
940 Malta (s) G. Hyde.
1209 Norna, Bain.
1200 Orissa, Parish.
1600 Pottinger, H. K. Toll. (Laid up.)
742 Singapore, Gribble.

VESSELS IN KURRACHEE HARBOUR.

FOR LONDON.

392 Augusta May, Charles—McIver & Co.
674 Campbell, Roy—Fleming & Co.
459 Glenfallock, Buchanan—Fleming & Co.
459 Jessica, Towill.
630 Salo, Nordgren—S. Tyabjee & Co.
562 Sophie, Swellman—Passmore & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

790 Surate, Blonet—S. Tyebjee & Co.

FOR BOMBAY.

856 Clarendon, Dougall—McIver & Co.
376 Jodal Manan, Grant—Adamally & Co.
573 Mary Crocker, Staber—Captain.

FOR MARSEILLES.

492 Brilliant, Morello—D. Carsotjee & Co.
241 Eschalotte Paul, Blache—D. Carsotjee & Co.
630 Helios, (Rus.) Wickfand—Fleming & Co.
367 Joachim Christian, Peters—D. Carsotjee & Co.
293 Narbal, Le Dall—S. Tyabjee & Co.
361 Telegraphe, Bernard—D. Carsotjee & Co.

FOR COAST.

552 Cœur de Lion, Forster—Fleming & Co.
492 Traveller, Fletcher—T. Lidbetter & Co.

FOR MOULMEIN.

500 Anna Henderson, Elmslie—Fleming & Co.
Col. Ledyard. Wells—Fleming & Co.

CALCUTTA.

349 Leucothea (Prus.) Benter,—Fleming & Co.

NOT FIXED.

655 Loretto, McLeod—Fleming & Co.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.—July 7, Barque *Endymion*, H. Pooley, from Liverpool 23rd March.

Do. 8, French Steamer *Erymanthe*, Macaire, from Calcutta 3rd July.

Do. P. and O. S. N. Company's Screw Steamer *Mooltan*, Dunn, from Calcutta 3rd July.

DEPARTURES.—July 8, Barque *Baushes*, Clark, to Coconada.

Do. Ship *British Lion*, Smith, to Calcutta.

Do. Ship *Daphne*, D. Foreman, to London.

Do. French Steamer, *Erymanthe*, Macaire, to Pondicherry and Galle.

Do. P. and O. S. N. Company's Screw Steamer *Mooltan*, Dunn, to Galle, Aden, and Suez.

Military.

BOMBAY.

ARRIVAL.—JULY 15.

Pottinger, Colonel J., Commissary General, from Poona.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 15.

Graham, Lieut. and Adjutant, 33rd Regt., to rejoin, to Poona.
Philips, Lieut., 33rd Regt., to rejoin, to Poona.
Haggard, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Poona.

GARRISON ORDERS.—JULY 15TH, 1863.

BY BRIGADIER T. TAPP, C.B.

The 21st Regt. N. I., the Officer for the Castle Guard, also the Adjutant for the day to-morrow.

1. The Committee of which Captain Jacob, 18th Regt. N. I. is President, is dissolved.

2. Dr. Fraser, Presidency Surgeon, 2nd Division, having reported his departure on leave, it is notified for general information, that Assistant Surgeon Niven residing at the Grant Buildings, is acting for him.

GENERAL ORDERS BY GOVERNMENT.

Bombay Castle, 15th July 1863.

No. 373.—Conductor William Wilkinson, Assistant Supervisor, Public Works Department, Punjaub, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twelve months on medical certificate.

No. 374.—Lieut. W. R. Adams, of H. M.'s 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, and paid doing duty Officer 27th Regiment N. I. or 1st Belooch Battalion, is allowed a furlough to Europe for twenty months on medical certificate.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 14th July 1863.

The undermentioned Officer is reported to have passed the required examination in the native language as follows:—

Hindoostanee Staff Test.

Captain Thomas Nuttall, Cadre 29th Regiment N. I., Superintendent of Police, Sholapore.

Naval.

MARINE GENERAL ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 15th July 1863.

To prevent accidents by collision in steamers and vessels running into Port at night, the use of Binocular Glasses is strictly enjoined, and if in the enquiry into the cause of an accident of the sort it appears that these Glasses have not been used, the Officer navigating the ship will not be held blameless. The Superintendent at the same time intimates that the proper station for the Officer navigating a steam vessel into a Port is the Forecastle, from whence he can issue his orders on the instant for altering the vessels course if necessary.

Births, Marriages, & Deaths.

No notice of a Domestic Occurrence can be inserted unless authenticated by the name and address of the sender.

BIRTH.

At Egmore, Madras, on the 7th July, the wife of William Scott, Esq., of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

At St. Peter's Church, Eaton Square, London, on the 2nd June, by the Rev. Canon Hornby, brother of the bride, Vice-Admiral Sir Henry Lowe, K.C.B., K.H., M.P., to Georgiana Lacy Cecilie, only daughter of the late Rev. Geoffry and the Hon. Mrs. Horaby.

DEATHS.

At Cumballa Hill, Bombay, on the morning of the 15th July, Jane Elizabeth, wife of Surgeon-Major Peet, M.D., H. M. Bombay Army.

On the 10th July, at Baroda, Jane Anne, the beloved daughter of Assistant Surgeon A. N. Hojel, R. A., aged 1 year 2 months and 19 days.

Post Office Notices.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

The Mail for Zanzibar, per Ship *Bon Accord*, will be closed on or about the 20th instant.

The Mail for Zanzibar, per Ship *Kent*, will be closed on or about the 25th instant.

MAILS TO MUSCAT VIA KURRACHEE.

Mails from Bombay for Muscat will in future be sent *vid* Kurrachee by the Mid-monthly and other Steamers to that place, and thence forwarded by Bugla to Muscat, when Steamers are not available.

ZANZIBAR MAIL.

A Mail for Zanzibar will be made up at this Office and despatched *vid* Aden (except in June, July, and August), by the last Overland Steamer of each month. The usual Steam postage must be prepaid.

DELIVERY OF MAILS.

As it is necessary under orders from the Secretary to the London General Post Office, that the Overland Mails from Bombay be always on board the Contract Steamers before 10 A.M., and as the dates of departure will, in future, fall on the same days with those for the China Mails, the public are hereby informed that the first or morning delivery of local Mails will not be made on those days until after 10 A.M.

CALENDAR——JULY, 1863.

New Moon .....Thursday 16d. 3h. 44.6m. A.M.
First Quarter.....Friday 24d. 2h. 23.4m. A.M.
Full Moon.....Thursday 30d. 6h. 24.1m. P.M.

Days.	Date.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour Morn.	h.	Even.	h.	Evening Gun-Fire.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.		h. m.		
Thur.	16	Mars rises at 7.33.	5 32	6 39	10 55		11 13		
Fri.	17	Mars sets at 8.23.	5 32	6 39	11 33		11 52		
Sat.	18	Uranus sets at 4.29.	5 32	6 39	0 9		0 24		
Sun.	19	7th Sun. after Trinity.	5 33	6 39	0 41		0 57		
Mon.	20	Margaret.	5 33	6 39	1 13		1 29		
Tues.	21	Daybreak at 4h 12m.	5 34	6 38	1 47		2 2		Dates 16th July. Time—9h. (0m. 21s.
Wed.	22	Magdalene.	5 34	6 38	2 52		3 11		

CHRONOLOGY OF REMARKABLE EVENTS.

Thursday 16th.—Sir Joshua Reynolds born, 1723.

Friday 17th.—Isaac Watts born, 1674.—Cawnpore retaken by General Havelock, 1857.

Saturday 18th.—Petrarch, the celebrated Italian poet died, 1374.

Sunday 19th.—Second Battle of Cutwa, 1763.—Princess Augusta of Cambridge born, 1822.—Lord Elphinstone died, 1860.

Monday 20th.—Earl of Elgin Governor General of Canada 1811.—Treaty of Peace, 1815.

Tuesday 21st.—Lord William Russell beheaded, 1683.

Wednesday 22nd.—Battle of Salamanca 1812.—The Indian Income Tax Act passed, 1860.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED IN BOMBAY.

ADEN	July 2	KURRACHEE	July 4
AGRA	July 9	LAHORE	July 4
ALLAHABAD	June 30	LONDON	June 18
AUSTRALIA	Mar 25	MAURITIUS	June 6
ALEXANDRIA	June 22	MADRAS	July 8
BANGALORE	July 9	MALTA	June 23
COCHIN	July 4	MEERUT	July 7
CALCUTTA	July 4	OUDH	July 3
CAPE	June 1	PUNJAUB	July 4
CEYLON	July 2	PENANG	June 23
DELHI	June 30	RANGOON	June 4
FRANCE	June 29	SUEZ	June 27
HONGKONG	June 13	SINGAPORE	June 21

THE

THURSDAY, JULY 16, 1863.

THE presentment of the Grand Jury, which we published on Tuesday last, contains statements which reflect great discredit on the local Government. The statements to which we refer are as follows:—

"The Jury find that in the County Jail and House of Correction there is urgent need for increased accommodation for prisoners whether untried or under sentence, the existing accommodation being quite inadequate. This subject has been represented frequently on previous occasions, and the Jury trust that some steps may soon be taken to remedy the want. * * * There is a general want of bathing accommodation, urinals, privies, &c., and the latter for want of a sufficient supply of water are in an unclean and offensive state." We might reasonably ask, if the prisoners in the County Jail and House of Correction have been sentenced to capital punishment. One thing is very certain, it is not the fault of Government if these wretched beings do not suffer it. We notice this subject in the interests, not of criminals, but of humanity. We have no sympathy with that spurious philanthropy and sickly sentimentalism that characterise to too great an extent, the modern mode of dealing with convicted criminals. But criminals in our Jails and Houses of Correction are human beings, and though undergoing punishment, should be treated humanely. If they have not been sentenced to capital punishment, it is horrible to think of their being made to suffer it. The overcrowding of these places is wholly inexcusable; and in these days when the effects of it are so well understood, there is something really culpable in it. If the accommodation for the prisoners is, as stated by the Grand Jury, "quite inadequate," they must be condemned to breathe an atmosphere of a deadly character, destructive to health and life. A full-grown man requires at least ten cubic feet of pure air per minute for respiration; but in close jail rooms, in order to retain the atmosphere in a healthy state, double that quantity is little enough. We judge from the statements of the Grand Jury that the prisoners in the Jail and House of Correction have nothing like that quantity. If the prisoners expend the whole atmospheric contents of their dormitories say in twenty minutes, the cubical contents of the room require to be replenished in that time; and this in close and crowded rooms is simply impossible. Living and breathing in such an atmosphere, impregnated with all the impurities of putrescent bodies, or effluvia proceeding from the lungs of so many persons in a small space, is quite sufficient to cause death. The very heat imparted by the bodies of a number of men in a room is sufficient to expand the air to such an extent as to render it almost suffocating from mere rarefaction. Air expands 1/491-13 parts of its bulk for an increase of 1° of heat. If we take 100,000 cubic feet of air at 32°, the freezing point, we have at 60° an increase of bulk 5,701 feet, or 105,701 at that temperature. The difference of temperature, be it more or less, constitutes the principle of interchange which takes place in any habitation. A room crowded with men will speedily become so heated as to rarefy the air to such an extent as to make respiration painful. But the air is not simply rendered insufficient for the support of life by rarefaction, it is rendered destructive to life by its noxious, poisonous, deadly character. Overcrowding means want of pure air; and want of pure air means debility, fever, death. An incident is related in connection with the Military Hospital at Versailles as instructive in reference to this subject as the oft-told story of the Black Hole at Calcutta. For several years, in a particular month, being about a week after the arrival of the then king at St. Cloud, there was a murderous epidemic of typhoid fever among the soldiers of the garrison. It never attacked the civil population, nor the officers, even of lowest grade. The cause was found to be simply overcrowding. The garrison ordinarily consisted of 400 or 500 men; but when the king came, the number was increased to 1,200. The men were in consequence closely packed in small rooms, and fever and death appeared at once among them. The non-commissioned officers, never sleeping more than two in one room, escaped. When we remember that *seven hundred cubic feet* have been shown to be *the smallest space*, under ordinary arrangements, that will afford *one person* healthful sleeping room, we may form some inadequate idea of what the prisoners in our Jail and House of Correction, who have not a tittle of the required space, must suffer. They have not been condemned to capital punishment, but they are locked up without provision of *the first necessity of life*—pure air. Poor creatures so placed are being slowly killed. In such an atmosphere as the rooms they occupy must have, the vital power necessarily becomes weak; and if attacked with any disease, which in better circumstances might easily be shaken off, they as easily fall victims to it. Now, if it be known that people are made ill and die from preventable causes, endeavours should certainly be made to prevent them. An inquest is held touching deaths that occur through poison, or violence, or accident. We know that thousands of persons die as surely through neglect, wilful or otherwise, of sanitary laws. If inquiry were made in such cases, great advantages would result. It is not too much to assert that, in a large proportion of the cases where a number of the occupants of the same building have been swept away by zymotic disease, the proximate cause might be discovered by careful inspection on the part of qualified investigators. Government ought to be ashamed of having the wretched sanitary condition of the Jail and House of Correction brought to its notice by almost every Grand Jury summoned in Bombay, and at the same time taking no steps, to remedy the evils complained of.

THE undignified, whining proceedings of the Manchester Cotton Company in connexion with the Sedashegur Harbour schemes, to which we referred yesterday, present a singularly unfavourable contrast to that of some of the leading Bombay merchants, who have at least as great an interest in the rapid progress and completion of the same works. The Bombay Government, with an official frankness, very unusual, but very honourable to the Government, asked the merchants specially interested in the works at Sedashegur, in the beginning of January last, whether from reports received from their Agents they were aware of any measures which Government could adopt beyond those at that time ordered or in progress, that would facilitate the export of the season's cotton crop from Sedashegur. Messrs. W. Nicol and Co., and Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart and Co., responded with the same frankness, stating what their views were, according to the information they possessed on the subject, and their letters, with the observations and suggestions they contained, were at once placed in the hands of the Revenue Commissioner of the Southern Division and the Superintending Engineer of the Southern Circle to be reported upon. It does not appear that there was anything in the suggestions made that had not been previously attended to, but a frank interchange of opinion, between the Government, and the representatives of the interests, specially concerned in works being carried out for public benefit, tends to accelerate progress, and promote right feeling, between governors and the governed. The correspondence we have been referring to, will be found below.

WE observe that the Secretary of State for India introduced into the House of Commons on the 15th ultimo, a Bill to repeal the old East India Mutiny Act passed in 1857 for punishing mutiny and desertion of officers and soldiers in the service of the East India Company, and for regulating in such service the payment of regimental debts and the distribution of the effects of officers and soldiers dying in the service. The purpose of this Bill is simply to abolish the last vestige of the East India Company's name in connexion with its world-famous army; as all offences against the Act to be repealed, and Articles of War made under it, and all existing proceedings, are continued. The last clause of the Bill (certain to become an Act) provides, that nothing contained in it "shall in any manner prejudice or affect any Articles of War or other matters made, enacted, or in force, or which may hereafter be made, enacted, or in force, under the authority of the Government of India, respecting officers or soldiers or followers in Her Majesty's Indian Army, being natives of India."

IN our paper of the 2nd inst. we gave an account of a Company that has recently been formed in Egypt under the "most favourable auspices," for developing the commercial resources of Upper-Egypt and opening the trade with that part of the country by the Railway to Suez and the coasts of the Red Sea. We now learn that this undertaking, which is designated as "The Egyptian Commercial and Trading Company," has been introduced on the London Stock Exchange by the International Financial Society, with the offer for public subscription, of one-fourth of the Company's proposed Capital of £2,000,000, the remaining three-fourths having been subscribed by firms in Alexandria, in London and on the Continent. The shares are £20 each. The President of the Company, as we formerly mentioned, is Halim Pasha, the Uncle of the present Viceroy of Egypt, and the best hopes are entertained of the commercial success of the undertaking.

CORRESPONDENCE RELATIVE TO THE HARBOUR OF SEDASHEGUR.

Public Works Despatch from the Government of Bombay to the Secretary of State, No. 14, dated 21st March 1863.

Para. 1. In paragraph 36 of our Despatch, No. 2, dated 13th January 1863, it was intimated that we had addressed the principal mercantile firms in this city who have agencies at Sedashegur, requesting them to state if in their opinion this Government could adopt any measures, beyond those now ordered or in progress, to facilitate the export of this season's cotton from Sedashegur.

2. We have now the honour of submitting replies we have received from the firms named in the margin, accompanied by a letter from the Revenue Commissioner, Southern Division, No. 409, dated 18th February 1863, to whom copies had been forwarded for communication to the Collector of North Canara.

Messrs. Nicol & Co.
Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co.

3. A copy of the Revenue Commissioner's letter has been furnished to the firms named above for their information.

H. B. E. FRERE.
W. E. FRERE.
J. D. INVERARITY.

Extract from the Proceedings of Government in the Public Works Department.

(No. 21 of 1863.)

To Messrs. W. NICOL & Co.

GENTLEMEN,—I am directed by his Excellency the Governor in Council to request you will inform Government whether, from the reports received from your agents at Sedashegur,

was left of the plaintiff's accord and might be taken at his pleasure.

The plaintiff in answer to the question put by the Court, said that he had received money for certain items enumerated in the account of the defendant, but could not speak to all, but was quite sure that he had not been paid all that was due. The sum claimed was still owing.

His Honor said that the plaintiff must bring some evidence into Court to prove his debt; the defendant showed an account that he had paid all that was due. The plaintiff must therefore be non-suited.

Dr. William Thom vs. *Cursetjee Rustomjee.*

THIS was an action to recover the sum of one hundred and forty rupees and eight annas, damages caused by reason of the neglect of the defendant in leaving open certain scaffold pole holes in the public thoroughfare.

Mr. Prentis for the plaintiff.

Mr. Hormusjee for the defendant.

Mr. Prentis stated the case, from which it appeared that on the 16th March, Dr. Thom, the plaintiff, in driving his gharri from the High Court to the European General Hospital, met with an accident by his horse's foot suddenly becoming fixed in a hole, which had been negligently left open by the contractor engaged in the building operations which were then going on there. The spot alleged as the scene of the accident he believed was the site of the new house of Messrs. D. Sassoon and Sons, on Bombay Green. Certain communications had passed between Dr. Thom and his Solicitors and the defendant, which had resulted in the latter repudiating all liability in the affair.

Surgeon Major William Thom stated that about four o'clock on the 16th of March last, he was driving his gharri very carefully and slowly round the road long known as the Bombay Green, and had got as far as where the Fire Engine Establishment used to stand, when his horse suddenly stumbled and fell. The horse was usually a very quiet one, and was going steadily at the time. The Gorawalla was thrown down, and the shaft broken, and the mouth and knees of the horse were cut. The horse was sent to Mr. Stephens for his opinion, for which fifteen rupees were given. The injuries to the horse were such as to induce him to to dispose of the animal, and another loss was sustained of Rs. 25-8 in having the shaft of the gharri repaired. Plaintiff learnt that defendant was contractor under Messrs. Sassoon & Co. The gharawalla had been discharged since the accident and had not been brought here. In cross-examination the plaintiff said he was driving himself when the accident occurred, and his gorawalla was the only person with him. A crowd was assembled on the spot at the time of the accident, but he had not thought it worth his while to bring any of them here.

Major William Gray, of the Commisasriat department, said that he remembered the day the accident occured, and had passed the place where it occurred about a quarter of an hour before. Upon going up to Dr. Johnson's office in the Town Barracks, he had seen Dr. Thom there, from whom the details of the accident were learned. Witness was in the habit of frequently crossing this part of the road, and had seen the poles which were put in a line for the scaffolds to be erected upon, and immediately after the accident occurred evidence was erected.

Mr. Shreecrustna Wassodew, the head Clerk at Messrs. Sassoon & Co. and other witnesses were examined for the case of the plaintiff.

Pestonjee Cursetjee, the defendant's son, said that he superintended some of his father's contracts. This witness swore most positively that there were no holes upon the ground under his charge, for when a hole was made a post was put in it and then another hole made, and not before. He would positively swear there were no holes. There was a metah and muccadam there at the time, besides a number of sepoys close by, but none of them knew or heard of the accident. He was present all day on the 16th of March, the day of the accident, from eight in the morning till six in the evening, and spoke very confidently in his examination in chief, but was much less so in his cross-examination, as also were several of the other witnesses, six or eight in number, and which most materially contradicted one another, one positively declaring the scaffold poles were only brought the day after the accident.

His Honor said there was no doubt in his mind that the holes were made by defendant's work people. The evidence of the plaintiff and Major Gray, as to the existence of the holes could not leave it to be doubted. He commented on the discrepancies of the three principal witnesses for the defence, who, he said, had all contradicted themselves as to the day the work commenced. One witness had the temerity to swear that no accident had occurred, this showed how much his evidence was to be relied on. His Honor concluded, alluding to the evidence of the remaining witnesses which was, he said, of little value to the defence, and gave a verdict for the plaintiff for the full amount claimed, and certified for costs also.

NEWSLETTER.

RAJPOOTANA, *30th June.*

I HASTEN to announce an important event, the capture of the 'miscreant Nana' of Bithoor on the 22nd instant at Ajmere, by Major Davidson, the Deputy Commissioner, a few hours after he reached that city. With him were also seized 'Nanoo Punt' who was at Bareilly and Calpee with Tantia Topee, and a blind Brahmin. They were surprized and handcuffed without the slightest resistance.

They came into our hands through the instrumentality of a Brahmin, a native of a village near Bithoor who personally knew the Nana well. Returning to his home a year ago, he found his relatives had been killed, and his homestead pillaged by the Nana's followers, and he resolved on betraying his injurer. In the garb of a faqueer he journeyed through Nepal, then through Western India, hearing that his adherents were down about Baroda and Poona. He met some of them thereabouts and heard the Nana was at Jeypore. Through the able Commissioner of Police at Bombay he was furnished with credentials to Jeypoor, which he produced at Ajmere after the capture, and in company with a couple of Bombay native policemen, he started on his errand. Dressed as faqueers, and professing adherence to the Nana's cause, they got information of the miscreant's movements, and tracked him from Indore to Saloombur, and thence northwards towards Nusseerabad. A Mahomedan pointed the Nana out to them, as he was leaving Saloombur, they followed him steadily, and at last overtook him travelling, made friends, told him he came from Bithoor, and had fought for him, &c., and they mutually agreed to make common cause and keep together. The Nana professed to be bound for Bikaneer, and ultimately to Jeypoor, meanwhile he wished to visit Ajmere and the Pohkur tank and temples. At Ajmere he avoided the Serai, and took refuge for the day at a tank near the kutcherry. On his arrival there, the informer at once went to Major Davidson, made himself known, and pointed out the hiding place, and the Nana and his two brother faqueers were very soon British prisoners.

There is the strongest evidence of the identity of the Nana. He bears a deformity on his toe and the lobe of his ear. He has been recognised by a Sergeant formerly of the 14th Dragoons who knew him at Meerut. He seems to understand English. The detective declares that he has personally known him for years, and is positive of the unmistakeable features of the criminal; his figure, forehead, nose, large eyes and voice. The appearance of both the Nana and Nanoo Punt strongly tallies with the Government Descriptive Rolls. Several kinds of poison and spices were found on him, when stripped, as soon as he was caught. The prisoners are now under a good guard of H. M.'s 28th Regiment at Ajmere, awaiting their inevitable and long deferred trial.

The Nana informed his newly made confidant (if we can rely upon his account of himself and his adherents) that since quitting Nepal, he has visited Cashmere, Scinde, Hydrabad, Kutch and Jeypore, where he left his family under a promise from the Chief of their protection. It does not appear when or how he got down to Saloombur and Jourah. At the former place he asserts that several well-known celebrities of 1857 are still lurking—and I fear there may be some truth in it. He expected to find in Bikaneer the real Tantia Topee who is said after all to be still alive. There is reason to suppose there are more of the Nana's friends and followers down about Poonah and elsewhere, but their hopes and intrigues will now receive a death blow, if having secured the right man, we speedily remove from earth a villain whose guilt is inexpiable and for whose crimes all human punishment is utterly inadequate."—*Delhi Gazette, July 9.*

POONA.

ALL the Vutundars have at last come to the conclusion to pay Government one-third of their income, with the exception of the Agent of Sheetoolay Dessmook, who has informed the Committee that he has referred the matter to his master. We understand that after receiving a definite answer from the Deshmook the Committee will proceed to Sholapore. Great credit is due to the members of the Committee for the great pains they have taken in explaining to the Vutundars what was required from them, and got them to accept the offer made on behalf of Government without any disaffection or murmurs.—*Observer, July 14.*

WE hear that the present Sudder Ameen of Poona is to be appointed Principal Sudder Ameen of Ahmednuggur.—*Id.*

DARING FORGERY.—Ragoo Vithul Koolkurnee, inhabitant of Moorun Talooka Poorundhur, was found guilty by the Acting Sessions Judge, Baron de H. Larpent, for committing forgery in the name of Mr. Macfarlane, the Second Collector of Poona. It appears that there was a dispute about some ground between the prisoner and Nagoo bin Essoo Mallee, and the prisoner had written a petition, and also remarks thereon, purporting that the ground should be made over to him, and forged Mr. Macfarlane's signature. This was easily traced by the Mamlutdar, as such an order as the above addressed to Nagoo bin Essoo Mallee could not have been served without first sending it to the Mamlutdar. He has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.—*Id.*

CENTRAL ASIA.

CABOOL, *4th Moharrum, 21st June.*—"The news received from Heerat is to the following effect:—

'The gate of Heerat opposite to which the Ameer's troops were encamped, having been opened by Mirza Utta Mohamed, the servant of Sooltan Ahmed Jan, on Wednesday, the 8th Zilhij (27th May), the troops of the Ameer had marched into the city of Heerat and commenced plundering. The Heeratees were sacked by the Affghans to such a degree that not an earthen pot was left for them to look at and as for clothes not an old piece of cloth remained with the women to cover themselves. The plundering went on till about twelve, and then it was put to an end, by the Ameer's order. On the 9th Zilhij, or 28th May, the Ameer, being dangerously ill, and knowing that he was sinking, sent for Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, Mohamed Auzim Khan, Mohamed Ameen Khan, and Mohamed Shurreef Khan, and spoke to them as his last words thus:—'My sons, I am going to leave this for the other world; take my word, that if you all brothers will keep friendship amopg yourselves, you will be able to keep and govern the country I am going to leave to you, otherwise you will lose it and repent.'

They all conjointly replied, "yes, the Ameer was very right, they would take his advice and follow it."

The Ameer then took his sword and turban and had them tied to the head and loins of Sirdar Shere Allee Khan, appointing him his heir and successor.

On Friday, the 10th Zilhij, the day of the Eed, 29th May, Sirdars Shere Allee Khan, Mohamed Auzim Khan, Mohamed Ameen Khan, and Mohamed Shurreef Khan, having assembled in one place, took oaths between themselves and settled that the affairs of the whole state should be carried on by them as follows.

Sirdar Shere Ally Khan the first in power, was to in ain in Cabool and to govern that part of the territory with the advice of Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan.

Sirdar Mahomed Ufzul Khan, was to continue as governor of Bulkh, and other places in Toorkistan, and was to be considered master of all the conquests which he made hereafter in Toorkistan. If any troops were ever wanted by Ufzul Khan, they were to be sent from Cabool.

Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan was to be the ruler of Candahar, and Sirdar Mohamed Shurreef Khan the governor of Heerat.

About two o'clock after the above arrangements had been made, the Ameer breathed his last.

On the death of the Ameer Sirdars Shere Allee Khan and Mohamed Ruffeek Khan, went into the city of Heerat to make their own arrangements, while all other Sirdars with their troops remained encamped outside. Sirdar Mohamed Oomer Khan the brother and Shahnawaz Khan and Sikunder Khan, the sons of Sooltan Ahmed Jan, and Mohamed Uzeez Khan the son of Kuddoos Khan, or the sister's son of Sooltan Ahmed Jan, were ordered by Shere Allee Khan to be put in irons, and with all their families to be sent to Candahar under the charge of Sirdar Mohamed Ameer Khan. The Persian troops about twenty thousand in number are encamped at Karaiz, a place about three marches from Heerat, and are watching their frontier.

In Cabool Sirdar Mohamed Allee Khan is carrying on the Government, any one who talks about the Ameer's death is published by him. He is collecting supplies in the Balla Hissar.

22nd June.—A Kafilla from Peshawur arrived here to-day. Seven thieves of the Munkul tribe (who with their other brethren had attempted to plunder the kafila near Jugdhaluck,) were also brought under the charge of fifty Jazailchees from Jugdhaluck. On enquiry it was ascertained that these Munkul men were sixty-four in number, and when they could not plunder the kafila, they went and plundered the Koochee Lookman men. After they were tried, they were sentenced to be hanged.

23rd June.—The following letter was received from Candahar. Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan with his troops and with Shahanawaz Khan, Mohamed Oomer Khan, Mohamed Uzseez Khan and Sikunder Khan in chains, together with their families had arrived at Candahar. The fate of the state prisoners was not yet decided, whether they were to be sent to Cabool or to remain in Candahar. From Heeret, news had been received in Candahar that Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan with his troops had left Heerat for Caboo1 via Dahzungee. Meerza Ahd Khan, the vakeel of Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan in Cabul having engaged one hundred Jazailchees, has placed them in charge of the fort of Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, situated outside Caboo1.

25th June.—In Cabool people have it that Sirdar Mohamed Auzim Khan has left Heerat for Cabool, and that the Sirdar is expected here in four or five days.

There are different sorts of rumours prevailing here, one is to the effect that Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan, having left Sirdar Wully Mohamed Khan in his place at Takhta Bool is on his way to Cabool *via* Underab.

Mirza Ahd Khan has written to Sirdar Mohamed Ufzul Khan as follows:—

'As directed I have engaged one hundred Jazailchees and placed them in your fort, and as for the Heerat affair, I am sure you have received alt the accounts.

Regarding Candahar news I beg to inform you that Sirdar Mohamed Ameen Khan with Shahnawaz Khan and other prisoners have arrived at Candahar.'

It is also rumoured in Cabool that Sirdar Mohamed Uslum Khan is in Soopad Koh and is enlisting men."

MADRAS.

IN reply to a Circular Memorandum, the Board of Revenue have been informed by the Collector of Tanjore that the heavy rains, which prevailed during the months of February, March and April, have to a considerable extent injured the Cotton crops in that district—the amount of cotton grown is however comparatively trifling. In the Bellary district the crops had not been much injured by the late rains; the loss is estimated at about one six-tenth part of the whole produce. In Madura the rain proved injurious generally to the crops; the flowers and capsules had to a great extent dropped off the plants, and the yield in some places has been only half of a full return. In Cuddapah no injury was sustained, as before the rains the crops were all gathered in.—*Times, July 9.*

ON the recommendation of the Director of Public Instruction, the Governor in Council has authorized the Principal of the Civil Engineer College to expend Rupees fifty per mensem, from the commencement of the next Session of the College in providing an Instructor and the necessary materials for teaching Photography to such of the more advanced students as may evince an aptitude for this art. The Principal has also been authorized to purchase a small tent and to incur such other trifling charges as may be necessary at the outset. The expenditure now sanctioned is to be met from the Budget allowance for contingencies.—*Id.*

DEPARTURE.—The *Hydaspes*, which came in from Calcutta last Friday, leaves for England this day with passengers, and the *Penang* will not outstay her long. We wish the *Hydaspes* better luck than she experienced coming from Calcutta.—*Daily News, July 9.*

THE CALCUTTA MAIL.—The Mail Steamer *Mooltan*, from Calcutta, arrived in the roads at about 4 P. M. yesterday, and left, according to notification, only a few hours afterwards. This was to make up for the delay occasioned by the accident which happened to the *Bengal*. The French Steamer *Erymanthe*, from Calcutta, came in yesterday forenoon, and left again in the afternoon for Pondicherry and Galle.—*Id.*

A COLLISION IN THE ROADS.—On Tuesday evening, the Ship *Regina*, homeward-bound, was leaving the roads on her departure, when a strong current brought her into collision with another large vessel, the *Grand Trianon*. The *Regina* fared the worst, sustaining some injury to her mizen mast, while the *Grand Trianon* lost her jibboom. We understand that a survey of damages is being taken, and the *Regina* has been detained in consequence. The latter vessel, we imagine, will have to pay the cost of the accident.—*Id.*

OUDH.

COLONEL BARROW, Commissioner and Superintendent of Lucknow, will, we hear, avail himself of three months leave to Simla, from the 15th proximo; and Major Aitken, Inspector General of Police, will, in all likelihood, proceed on the 1st of September to the same sanatarium; Major Barrow, Deputy Superintendent of Seetapore, acting for him during his absence.—*Gazette, July 8.*

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES.

LETTERS from Peshawur speak of the rumours about Dost Mahomed's death. A Kafila had been stopped in consequence, from fear of disturbances on the road.

The locusts have again visited the valley. The heat has been intense, but not sufficient to prevent the officers from introducing the novel pastime of "Hockey on Horseback."—*Delhi Gazette, July 9.*

WE have received several letters regarding the great fish lately caught at Ajmeer, and also to photographs one with the beard, and the other without. As was to be expected, there is a great deal of difference of opinion as to whether it is the Nana or not. Too much faith must not be placed in Bombay detectives and we are reminded that they made a mistake about the unfortunate capture effected last year in Kurrachee. Others again say the evidence is too good, the remarkable coincidence with the descriptive roll conclusive. The quantity of poison found upon the man is an argument which by itself is not worth much but as corroborating other proofs worth a good deal. The photographs in our possession can be seen by any one. We ourselves never having seen the Nana are not able to judge. The pictures indeed are not at all like the impression we have of the features of the Nana, but we recollect that that impression was derived from the portrait in the *Illustrated London News* which as the *Mofussilite* tells us, was a picture of Jotee Pershad and not the Nana. So it would be well not to be guided much by that. The prisoner has the mark of a cut on one of his toes which may have been caused by a lancet, he has large eyes, and a rather straight nose. These, some say, are the only points of resemblance with the description given by the Nana in the *Government Gazette* but then again the *Government Gazette's* portrait may not be any more trustworthy than the *Illustrated London News*. The height is 5 feet 6 inches, and there is a very peculiar formation about the under jaw.

There is an interesting letter on the subject in another column, and we hope our correspondents will keep us informed if anything fresh turns up.—*Id.*

MILMAN AND STANLEY ON JEWISH HISTORY.

(*From the Examiner, June 6.*)

The History of the Jews. From the Earliest Period down to Modern Times. By Henry Hart Milman, D.D., Dean of St. Paul's. Three Volumes. Third Edition, thoroughly revised and extended. Murray.

Lectures on the History of the Jewish Church. Part 1. *Abraham to Samuel.* By Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D.D., Regius Professor of Ecclesiastical History in the University of Oxford, and Canon of Christchurch. With Maps and Plans. Murray.

A letter to the Lord Bishop of London on the State of Subscription in the Church of England, and in the University of Oxford. By Arthur Penrhyn Stanley, D.D., &c. &c. Examining Chaplain to the Bishop of London. Oxford and London: J. H. and J. Parker.

IT would be hard to find in the Church of England two men who combine more distinctly than Dean Milman and Canon Stanley sound scholarship with cultivated taste and true religious feeling. We do not, as our readers know, join in the despair about the Church now common. The Bishops cannot kill it. We cannot express more strongly our faith in its vitality. The narrowest religious prejudices are but marks upon its surface, while there lies, as there does in England, at the root of all discussion the mind of a nation that, as a body, has, throughout its history shown, even in errors of fanaticism, that it had a warm sense of religious duty. Too many successful battles for civil and religious liberty have been fought among us in past years to leave it possible for us to doubt that in our own day, through the usual stage of conflict, we are still advancing towards better sense of the relations between the common duties of all Christians and the peculiar dogmas of the sects. The Church of England is in the hands of the people of England, and the tendency of our own day is not to narrow it. Convocation and the Bishops do not represent the spirit of the day. The best and most earnest of the men who, a generation or two since, were content to accept a petty fiat of exclusion, now press within the pale. And from within and from without there is a wide demand for such revision of ecclesiastical discipline as shall make the Church of England but another phrase for the Religion of England. In due time the Church itself will bring about the conversion of the Bishops and tide them safe over their shallow squabbles about words into their right track as guides of the people to all works of Christian mercy and justice. The class of men who will in that day best represent the English mind and hold of rule in it are already among us in our Milmans and our Stanleys.

A month or two before the recent appearance of the third edition of Dr. Milman's *History of the Jews*, the Oxford Professor of Ecclesiastical History published his lectures on the *Jewish Church*, and referring to the revised History of the Jewish People, then forthcoming, wrote:—I trust that the venerable Dean of St. Paul's will add to his many kindnesses his forgiveness of this intrusion on a field peculiarly his own—an intrusion which would never have been attempted but to those that it would not interfere with those labours which have made his name dear to all who know the value of a genuine love of truth and freedom, combined with profound theological learning and high ecclesiastical station." Two visits to the Holy Land, once, when acting as historical guide to the Prince of Wales, with unequalled opportunities of penetrating to shrines closed against ordinary travellers, have enabled Dr. Stanley to give, in richness of local colouring and accuracy of topographical illustration, a charm and value of their own to his lectures. At the same time, the form of lectures has enabled him to discuss only those parts of his subject which best admitted of fresh illustration, and could be made most conducive to an intelligent study of Old Testament history. But with the deepest religious sense of the peculiar value of Old Testament records, both Dr. Stanley and Dr. Milman have been unable to disconnect the events narrated in the Old Testament without feeling the impediment of that mere superstitious feeling which the Bishops have of late been showing themselves so eager to encourage. As Dr. Stanley truly says:

"That earliest of Christian heresies—Docetism, or 'phantom worship'—the reluctance to recognize in sacred subjects their identity with our own flesh and blood—lies at the very threshold of the Christian Church affects the view entertained of the whole Bible. The same tendency which led Philo and Origen, Augustine and Gregory the Great, to see in the plainest statements of the Jewish history a series of mystical allegories, in our own time has as completely closed its real contents to a large part both of religious and irreligious readers, as if it had been a collection of fables. Many, who would be scandalized at ignorance of the battles of Salamis or Cannæ, know as little or nothing for the battles of Bethboron and Megiddo. To search the Jewish records, as we would search those of other nations, is regarded as dangerous. Even to speak of any portion of the Bible as "a history," has been described, even by able and pious men, as an outrage upon religion."

Again, of critical enquiry into Old Testiment geography and other secondary matters, Dr. Stanley writes:—

"It is my firm conviction that in proportion as such inquiries are fearlessly pursued by those who are able to make them, will be the gain both to the cause of Biblical science and of true Religion; and I, for one, must profess my deep obligations to those who in other countries have devoted their time and labour, and in this country have hazarded worldly interests and popular favour, in this noble, though often perilous, pursuit of Divine Truth."

Dr. Stanley divides the History of the Jewish Church into three periods. The first opening with the Patriarchal age and closing with the establishment of the Monarchy —extending, that is to say, from Abraham to Samuel—is all that is discussed in the present volume. In two volumes that are to follow will be contained the two other divisions of the subject, namely, the history of the Monarchy and the history of the period beginning with the captivity; which includes the Exile, the Return, and the successive periods of Persian, Grecian, and Roman Dominion, until the final extinction of the national independence in the war of Hadrian.

The name of the writer testifies so clearly to the lively presentment of sound knowledge in Professor Stanley's lectures, that we shall not dwell upon their substance. Our purpose is to remind those who are in despair for the Church of the wholesome and true relation of some of its best scholars to the religious needs of our own time.

Dr. Milman's *History of the Jews*, written thirty years ago for popular instruction, appears now in a handsome library edition as a standard work, revised, enlarged, and supported by citations of authority, for the use now and in years to come both of the general reader and the careful student. The author has added to the work a Preface, in which his unswerving fidelity to truth leads him to say that which in these days it behoves the guardians of the Church to say with no uncertain voice. "What," he asks,

"What should be the treatment by a Christian writer, a writer to whom truth is the one paramount object, of the only documents on which rests the earlier history of the Jews, the Scriptures of the Old Testament? Are they, like other historical documents, to be submitted to calm but searching criticism as to their age, their authenticity, their authorship; above all, their historical sense and historical interpretation?

"Some may object (and by this objection may think it right to cut short all this momentous question) that Jewish history is a kind of forbidden ground, on which it is profane to enter; the whole history being so peculiar in its relation to theology; resting, as it is asserted even to the most minute particulars, on divine authority, ought to be sacred from the ordinary laws of investigation. But though the Jewish people are especially called the people of God, though their polity is grounded on their religion, though God be held the author, of their theocracy, as well as its conservator and administrator, yet the Jewish nation is one of the families of mankind; their history is part of the world's history; the functions which they have performed in the progress of human development and civilization are so important, so enduring; the veracity of their history has been made so entirely to depend on the rank which they are entitled to hold in the social scale of mankind; their barbarism has been so fiercely and contemptuously exaggerated, their premature wisdom and humanity so contemptuously depreciated or denied; above all, the barriers which kept them in their holy seclusion have long been so utterly prostrate; friends as well as foes, the most pious Christians as well as the most avowed enemies of Christian faith, have so long expatiated on this open field, that it is as impossible, in my judgment, as it would be unwise to limit the full freedom of inquiry.

"Such investigations, then, being inevitable, and, as I believe, not only inevitable, but the only safe way of attaining to the highest religious truth, what is the right, what is the duty of a Christian historian of the Jews (and the Jewish history has, I think, been shown to be a legitimate province for the historian) in such investigations? The views adopted by the author in early days he still conscientiously maintains. These views, more free, it was then thought and bolder than common, he dares to say not irreverent, have been his safeguard during a long and not unreflective life against the difficulties arising out of the philosophical and historical researches of our times; and from such views many, very many, of the best and wisest men whom it has been his blessing to know with greater or less intimacy have felt relief from pressing doubts, and found that peace which is attainable only through perfect freedom of mind. Others may have the happiness (a happiness he envies not) to close their eyes against, to evade, or to elude these difficulties. Such is not the temper of his mind. With these views, he has been able to follow out all the marvellous discoveries of science and all those hardly less marvellous, if less certain, conclusions of historical, ethnological, linguistic criticism, in the serene confidence that they are utterly irrelevant to the truth of Christianity, to the truth of the Old Testament, as far as its distinct and perpetual authority, and its indubitable meaning."

The Dean of St. Paul's quotes Paley's argument against the inference that quotation in the New Testament of a fact or opinion from the Old involved a divine ratification of its authenticity and truth in every particular. He urges that the persons of Scripture history had no special enlightenment on worldly matters.

"Abraham, excepting in his intercourse and worship with the One True God, was a Nomad Sheik. The simple and natural tenor of these lives is one of the most impressive guarantees of the truth of the record. Endowed, indeed, with premature knowledge on other subjects, they would have been in a perpetual antagonism and controversy, not merely with the moral and religious blindness, with the passions and idolatrous propensities of the people, but with their ordinary modes of thought and opinion and feeling. And as the teachers were men of their age in all but religious advancement, so their books were the books of their age. If these were the oracles of God in their profound religious meaning, the language in which they were delivered was human as spoken by human voices and addressed to human ears.

"The moral and religious truth, and this alone, I apprehend, is the "Word of God" contained in the Sacred Writings. I know no passage in which this emphatic term is applied to any sentence or saying which does not convey or enforce such truth.

"It is not unworthy too, of remark, that the single passage in which there is a distinct assertion of inspiration, appears to sanction this limitation. This passage, as is known to every scholar, is by no means so clear as it is too often represented to be. It is an elliptic sentence: the verb has to be supplied; and its meaning and force are in some degree affected by the collocation of the verb. "All Scripture (is) God-inspired, and (is) profitable for reproof, for correction, for instruction in righteousness, that the man of God may be perfect, thoroughly furnished to all good works," &c. In any case, however, in its scope it signifies that the inspiration of Scripture, whatever it be, is intended for the promotion of religion and holiness in men. Such, too, seems to be the distinct sense of the Article of the English Church. These, and these only, are "the things necessary to salvation," which rests on Scripture, and on Scripture alone. Beyond this sacred range, all, I conceive, not only in science but also in history, is an open field. Whoever was the author or compiler of the Pentateuch, whether Moses or not, as he was not a premature Newton, Cuvier, Lyell, so neither was he, nor any of the other writers of the Old Testament, a premature Thucydides, Tacitus, or like one of our great modern historians. I cannot conceive, notwithstanding the Scriptural geologists, that the account of the Creation in Genesis was a dark prophetic enigma, of which no living man could comprehend the true sense for more than three thousand years, and which was only to be disclosed by the discoveries of our day. I am content with the great central truth, the assertion in its words, unapproachable in their sublimity, of the one Omnific Creator—of that Creator's perpetual Presence and universal Providence. So, too, in the History (invaluable as much of it is, as preserving the most ancient traditions of our race), so that we preserve the grand outline of the scheme of Redemption, the Law, the Evangelical prophecies, I apprehend no danger to the Christian faith if the rest, the frame as it were and setting around these eternal truths, be surrendered to free and full investigation, to calm, serious, yet fearless discussion."

Of the undue stress laid even now by some preachers on the evidence of Miracles, Dr. Miman writes, after showing how the miraculous has passed out of ancient profane history:

"Thus the Scripture miracles stand more and more alone and isolated. It seems to be the inevitable consequence, which may presume, not undesigned by God, that, being more strongly contrasted with actual experience, and with the vast development of the study and knowledge of natural causes their force should diminish. As such events recede, and must recede further into remoter distance and become more at issue with our ordinary daily thoughts and opinions, the belief becomes a stronger demand upon the faith. Men believe in miracles because they are religious: I believe not because they are religious through religious through belief in miracles. Some may look back with idle regret to what they call the Ages of Faith. I confess this is to me repuisive. Write of those times with calm, considerate candour, if you will, with devout admiration. But, in our day, such language is but folly persuading itself that it is wisdom because it thinks itself to be piety. It seems to make common cause between that which mankind has generally discarded as the object of belief, and that which I trust is will never retain. I am not prepared to put on the same level, faith in the Gospels, and faith in the Golden Legend.

"For at the same time, and seemingly with equal steps, the moral and religious majesty of Christianity has expanded on the mind of man. The religious instincts of man have felt themselves more fully and perfectly satisfied by the Gospel of Christ. These instincts will still cleave to those truths which are the essence of religion, which are religion, while that which is temporary and belongs to another period of thought and knowledge, will gradually fall away.

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"For the perpetuity of religion, of the true religion, that of Christ, I have no misgivings. So long as there are women and sorrow in this mortal world, so long there will be the religion of the emotions, the religion of the affections. Sorrow will have consolation which it can only find in the Gospel. So long as there is the sense of goodness, the sense, of the misery and degradation of evil, there will be the religion of what we may call the moral necessities if our nature, the yearning for rescue from sin, for reconciliation with an All-holy God. So long as the spiritual wants of our higher being require an authoritative answer; so long as the human mind cannot but conceive its imaginative, discursive, creative, inventive thought to be something more than a mere faculty or innate or acquired power of the material body; so long as there are aspirations towards immortality; so long as man has a conscious soul, and feels that soul to be his real self, his imperishable self, —so long there will be the religion of reason. As it was the moral and religious superiority of Christianity, in other words, the love of God, diffused by Christ, "by God in Christ," which mainly subdued and won the world, so that same power will retain it in willing and perpetual subjection. The strength of Christianity will rest, not in the excited imagination, but in the heart, the conscience, the understanding of man."

With the following sentence the new Preface ends:

"I have written this Preface with reluctance and only from an imperious sense of duty. It has been written for the promotion of peace. It may not please the extreme of either party: but this will be rather in favour of its truth, at least of its moderation. If on such subjects some solid ground be not found on which highly educated, reflective, reading reasoning men may find firm footing, I can foresee nothing but a wide, a widening, I fear an irreparable, breach between the thought and the religion of England. A comprehensive, all-embracing, truly Catholic Christianity, which knows what is essential to religion, what is temporary and extraneous to it, may defy the world. Obstinate adherence to things antiquated, and irreconcileable with advancing knowledge and thought, may repel, and for ever, how many I know not, how far I know still less. Avetat omen Deus!"

It remains for us only to direct attention to the temperate and sound pamphlet under the form of a letter to the Bishop of London, in which Dr. Stanley points out the difficulties, the evils, and the general uselessness of subscription to the XXXIX Articles and the Prayer Book, in the Church of England and the University of Oxford. It is no new question with him, he says in the opening of his letter to the Bishop who in his admirable charge to his clergy last year declared for himself that "the whole subject of what our Subscriptions ought to be requires, and must receive, immediate attention."

"My own interest in it dates as far back as when five-and-twenty years ago we discussed these questions together, in relation to the scruples which then tormented young men respecting the Athanasian Creed, and the phrases respecting Absolution in the Service for the Ordination of Priests. It has been revived again in each successive controversy which has swept over the Church. You will bear witness to the urgency with which I have again and again pleaded for a latitude of subscription in favour of opinions with which I had no special sympathy, when many highly esteemed friends were inclined to take a more rigid view. On these general grounds I joined in a petition to this effect, presented by the Archbishop of Dublin to the House of Lords in 1840. On like grounds I always protested against the endeavour to press the obvious meaning of the Articles against the High Church party at Oxford in 1841, and again in 1845. On like grounds I urged, as your Lordship will doubtless remember, the necessity of a lenient construction of the 29th Article, which had been contradicted by a well-known Archdeacon in 1856. On like grounds I welcomed the immense latitude conceded by the Judgement of the Privy Council in 1850, to the opposite party in the Church, then represented by Mr. Gorham in his struggle against the Bishop of Exeter. On the same grounds I shall always, I trust, be ready to protest against any construction which narrows the liberty of the Church, whether against those with whom I agree, or those whose opinions I should deprecate, and who would feel it their duty to exterminate opinions which ought to be tolerated as lawful, if not accepted as true. I shall always desire, even at the risk of misapprehension and offence, to support any measure for removing from the efficiency of the Church a stumbling block of which the mischief has bp every one of those controversies been rendered more glaring.

"The immediate occasion for my entering into the matter at all is the desire which now prevails amongst many in this place for the removal of the subscriptions required from Masters of Arts. But this question runs up so instantly into the general requirement of the same subscriptions from all clergymen, that I have considered it best to treat them together.

"There is no intention on the part of any of us, by asking for this or any similar relief, to revolutionize the Church of England. Whatever "revolution" the Church may be destined to undergo, must be by quite other means, by the increased activity and wisdom of its clergy, by the increased zeal of its laity, by a more ardent love of truth and justice in our religious controversies, by a profounder knowledge of the Bible, by a wider study of Theology, by a stronger sense of the importance of Charity, by a deeper and more living faith in God and in His Son Jesus Christ our Lord."

Dr. Stanley argues his case on this head with unimpeachable temper and manifest reverence for all that is truly sacred. Having recalled the history of the construction of the XXXIX Article in the heat of vehement struggles, and pointed to the traces they show of the conflicts of the compilers, Dr Stanley observes that,

"To this document so venerable, yet so full of acknowledged imperfections, the law now requires the willing subscription of all young men who are to become clergymen, and of all (at Oxford) who wish to take their degree of Master of Arts. That any number of educated men, amounting to several hundreds every year, should make this subscription without considerable reservation is amost a moral impossibility. The story of Charles V. and the clocks is well known. A recent illustration of the same difficulty occurred not long ago in this place, when a celebrated theologian by no means disposed to relax the general obligations of test, expressed his "utter amazement" that eighty men of various sentiments should have been able to subscribe their assent to three or four brief propositions contained in a memorial on an academical examination. What would he have said had he for the first time heard not of eighty, but of 20,000 persons subscribing their assent to at least 600 propositions on the most intricate and complex subjects that can engage the human mind? The hardship of these subscriptions is considerably increased by the time of life at which the subscribers make them."

But subscriptions also has to be made to the Book of Common Prayer formed at another time, upon another system, and embodying another spirit.

"The theology of most of the prayers soars so high above the popular opinions of the present day as to furnish the very best escape that exists from the peculiar views; which have threatened to degrade the Church into a narrow sect. The wide charity of the Burial Service is a perpetual protest against the limited conceptions in which many religious persons indulge respecting the future state. The Collects, the Communion Office above all, the Collects for Good Friday and Easter-day, express in terms as touching as they are significant, the Catholic and Spiritual doctrine of the Atonement, which would else, at times have almost died out of the English Church. Throughout, the great truths of Christianity are (with a very few exceptions) presented in forms as conciliatory and attractive as they are impressive and sublime.

"For myself, and for many who feel with me, I can truly say that the doctrines, the sentiments, and the language of the Prayer-book are, for the most part, the best protection which I could wish for the cause of Christian freedom, no less than for the cause of Christian truth. Give us the general spirit of the Prayer-book, and you give us all that we need.

"But this unrivalled excellence of the Liturgy is still no reason for requiring to every portion of it a subscription of assent and consent, which if not actually intended as a declaration of agreement with the dogmatic truth of every statement that it contains or implies, is certainly so understood by hundreds of conscientious clergymen.

"No doubt as a correction of [the subscription to the Articles it is most valuable. There is hardly a statement to which any objection can be raised, in the Articles, which is not neutralised by some countervailing expression in the Prayer-book. Most valuable is this as a check to the evil of subscription, but from another point of view a cogent reason against the practice at all. It is impossible beforehand that vast masses of young men should agree in the literal and dogmatic sense of propositions so numerous and elaborate as those contained in the Articles; if it is equally incredible that the same number should agree in the literal and dogmatic sense of all the sentences in the Prayer-book, many of them poetical and devotional in form, but, according to the terms in which the subscription is often understood, to be received in their most prosaic and matter-of-fact significations. It becomes doubly incredible that the same number of youths should receive with the same unqualified and unhesitating confidence, both these sets of propositions, emanating as each does emanate, from ages unlike to each other, and each no less unlike to our own."

A tolerant spirit has from time to time harmonized these discrepancies.

"If we pay due regard to the mind of the imposers; due regard to the counteracting qualifications of the different parts of the Formularies themselves, due regard to common sense of mankind, and the opinions of English divines, due regard to the sense of Holy Scripture, at least wherever its expressions are used in the Formularies, there is not any section of the English Church, lay or clerical, which might not innocently subscribe to the present forms. But is once we press these subscriptions in their rigid and literal sense, as they have been, especially of late, so urgently pressed, without regard to all or any of these qualifications, then it may be safely asserted that in this respect there is it may be safely asserted that in this respect there is not a clergyman in the Church who can venture to cast a stone at another—they must all go out, from the greatest to the least, from the Archbishop in his Palace at Lambeth to the humblest curate in the wilds of Cumberland.

But the necessary generosity of construction has been in our time continually decreasing, and the narrowest sectarians within the Church are daily urging by scraps of blind literalness against their brethren those passages on which it occurs to them to lay especial stress. The Pharisaic use made of subscription by the men who enforce prosecutions in Ecclesiastical Courts is now notoriously keeping many of the best of our young men out of the service of the Church. "I have been told," says Professor Stanley, in a note,

"I have been told on good authority that of nineteen young men within the

THE POLISH INSURRECTION.

(From the Special Correspondent of the Times, June 11.)

TARNOW, *June 3.*

THIS evening news has been received of a number of battles fought, some in the kingdom of Poland, some in Lithuania, some again in the Ruthenian provinces. In other words, fighting has been going on at the same time in all parts of ancient Poland. I do not think the Poles have won any great victories; but, on the other hand, it does not appear even from the Russian accounts that they have suffered any great defeats. The particulars of the engagements have not yet reached us; but in the meanwhile it is important to know that there is no peace for Russia on Polish soil, and that from the Baltic to the line of the Dnieper her position is unsafe and only to be maintained by a direct exercise of superior force. The recent battles have been fought on the Prussian side of the kingdom, near Konin, in the "government" of Kalisch, and also near Kalisch, the provincial chief town; on the eastern or Volhynian frontier, at Brzesc on the Bug, and near Czersk on the Volhynian bank of the river; in Lithuania, in the forests of Bolvaria; in Volhynia, near the town of Berdyczew. There have also been numerous skirmishes during the last ten days over a large extent of country in Podolia and the Ukraine.

As to the insurrection in the Ruthenian provinces, (the Ukraine, Podolia, and Volhynia) those seem to know most about the matter who are the furthest from the scene of action. Proprietors who have estates in these provinces, but who are residing for the present in Galicia, receive but scanty intelligence from their stewards; and yet it is almost entirely from the letters of stewards and agents that the accounts of the Volhynian insurrection published in the Polish and in some of the German papers are derived. Concerning the progress of the movement in Podolia and the Ukraine, we are also quite uninformed. To give some notion as to the difficulty of getting news from these regions, I may mention that a letter was received three days ago in Cracow which had been posted at a town in Podolia at the end of April. At this rate we can scarcely expect to have authentic intelligence about even the first events of the Podolian insurrection before the beginning of July. You can step from Podolia into Galicia, and from Kamieniec, the chief town of the province, to the Galician frontier is only a few miles; but Podolian letters have to go through a few *chancelleries* before they reach their destination, and although from Kaminiec-Podolski across the Galician frontier to Cracow is only a day's journey, the distance is really great if you go round, as the Podolian mail does, by way of Kieff, Moscow, and St. Petersburg.

One thing, however, we know for certain by the Russian telegrams, that whether or not the insurrection in the Ruthenian provinces is increasing in intensity, it is certainly increasing in extent, and now covers the whole of the immense tract of country enclosed between the rivers Bug and Dnieper; that the insurgent bands are for the most part well mounted, and that from two estates alone in Volhynia—those of Count Alfred Totocki and of Prince Roman Sanguszko—they have provided themselves with some hundreds of excellent horses. We know also that the Russians are rather alarmed about the movement in the south-eastern provinces, and that they have placed a very strong cordon of troops, composed of at least 10,000 men, along the line which separates Volhynia and Podolia from Eastern Galicia.

As to the peasants, it appears that the Russians make them fight whether they like it or not. They not only endeavour to excite them against the proprietors by misrepresentations of every kind, but if all other means fail, form them into bands, place them between two columns of regular troops, and conduct them against the insurgents, who have then to choose between either firing the fire of the Russians at all or firing upon Russian soldiers and Ruthenian peasants at the same time. As to the accounts of Russian victories in the south-east, they may or may not be true; but I see that they claim to have gained the victory at Konkscopi, where many persons in Cracow know positively from an eye-witness that they were beaten and retired with great loss. All we know for certain, when the Russians announce a victory, is that a battle has taken place. It must be confessed, too, that these announcements are not always accurate in their reports; unless, indeed, those reports bear an official character, in which case they may be fully trusted. Otherwise, many of the Polish victories are very like certain French victories—that is to say, defeats which ought to have been, and would have been, victories, if something had not happened which did happen.

Madame Sophia Minniszewski, wife of the Minniszewski who was murdered the other day by command of the Polish National Government, has written to Count Sigismund Wielopolski to decline an annuity of 1,000 roubles just granted to her, and to request that the order granting it be rescinded. She has addressed a communication to the same effect to the Minister of the Interior. Madame Minniszewski states that by the rules of the State service she is not entitled to a pension and that she cannot consent to receive money offered to her as an indemnity for the loss of her husband.

The assassination of Minniszewski has been acknowledged in an official publication as the act of the Polish National Government, which, it seems, went through the form of sentencing him to death as a traitor to his country. On what evidence he was proved to be a traitor to his country does not of course, appear, nor is that point important, for a man who has no opportunity of defending himself can be proved to be anything. It is quite certain, however, that Minniszewski supported the policy of the Marquis Wielopolski, it has been said that he was the author of the notorious article in the official journal of the Russian Government stating that the recruits seized and torn away from their homes in the night seemed glad to have the opportunity of learning habits of order in the Russian army. But it has also been publicly stated that he wrote nothing but *feuilletons* for the newspaper in question. In either case it was a disgrace for a Pole to be connected with it; but, the same time is it improbable that the secret Government would have waited until May to punish an offence committed in January, nor can one believe that it has undertaken the onerous task of "executing" all the dishonourable men in the country. It is more likely that Minniszewski had found some clue which might have led to the discovery of the National Government, and that he was put out of the way not only because he was considered dishonourable and unpatriotic, but also because he was dangerous. It is said that he was warned some days beforehand that he was to die, and after receiving the warning never went out without being accompanied by two police agents. The day, however, on which he met his death, there happened to be a street fight near the door of his house, and one of his attendants took the chief of the brawlers into custody. Just then a barrel organ began to grind forth, "No, Poland is not lost," and the remaining attendant, having a sharp ear for forbidden tunes, and being moreover a man of zeal, arrested the offender before he had got to the third bar. At that moment the long meditated blow was struck. The appointed executioner (who by this time must be a practised hand) had followed Minniszewski into the house and, seizing him from behind and laying his hand over his mouth to silence his cries, stabbed him to the heart. The executioner, or murderer, or whatever he is, got into a carriage when he had done the deed, and calling to the police agent who had an ear for music, said to him, "You amuse yourself by running after organ-players, and you don't see that in that house a man is being assassinated." The agent ran into Minniszewski's house, and saw a fresh example of the power of the Polish National Government.

A conspiracy must fight with conspirator's weapons, and it is not to be expected that the Polish National Government will give up assassination as a means of enforcing its authority. But though it attempts to give to its sentences the form of judicial condemnations, the fact nevertheless remains that it executes men who have no opportunity of defending themselves.

Since Minniszewski's affair no less than eight persons have been stabbed to death by order of the Polish National Government. One of the number was a contractor, who for some years past had supplied the Russian Government with lead for bullets.

Some interesting particulars respecting the life and death of the gallant Narbutt have lately been made known. Ludwik Narbutt was the son of S. Narbutt, the author of several esteemed works on the history of Poland. He was born in 1831 at a village in the province of Wilna, and was educated at the Wilna high school, where he distinguished himself so much that in the revolutionary year 1848 (when the Russian Government was constantly on the watch for "manifestations" on the part of the Poles) he was accused on some fatile pretext of insubordination, and sentenced to receive 100 lashes, which were inflicted upon him in presence of his father. He was afterwards sent into the army, and served as a private soldier in the Caucasus until the Crimean war broke out, when his regiment was sent towards Kars. At the siege of Kars he distinguished himself, was badly wounded, and, having been recommended by General Mouravieff for promotion, was raised to the rank of lieutenant. The first use Narbutt made of his commission was to resign it. He retired to Ejszyski, his native village, in Lithuania, and there married, and occupied himself quietly with the management and cultivation of his estate until the beginning of the present year. When, however, the forced recruitment led to the desperate resistance out of which grew the present war of independence (as the insurrection may now fairly be designated), Narbutt left the country and placed himself at the service of the Polish National Government.

When Lithuania was called to arms, the first band that took the field was under the command of Narbutt, and the first battle that was fought in Lithuania was gained by Narbutt at the head of 60 men against a Russian force of 300. A great deal of the success which attended his subsequent operations, carried on against greatly superior numbers, was due to the assistance rendered to him by the peasants of his district, who during his residence among them, had received numerous proofs of his generosity, and of the deep interest he took in all that concerned their welfare.

Narbutt had been about three months in the field when the Russians, in accordance with the system pursued by them towards all the Polish chiefs as soon as they have sufficiently distinguished themselves to become objects of European interest, concentrated their troops around him, and prepared to fall upon him with irresistible forces.

Before the attack was made, the Russian General Timoieff is said to have put on the dress of a peasant, and in that disguise to have approached Narbutt's camp. Having completed his observations in company with another spy, he retired and prepared a surprise, which was effected on the morning of the 5th of May. It is already known that during the action which followed Narbutt was wounded in the foot. It appears now that after his immediate attendants had taken him up, and while they were bearing him forwards, he was shot in the breast, and thereupon exclaimed, "I am mortally wounded; leave me, and save the detachment." The Russians were now pressing closely round the dying chief, but his supporters did not dream of abandoning him, and remained with him until all of them were shot down. Not one escaped with his life.

Of the twelve heroes who stood by Narbutt to the very last, two were peasants, whose names are not known. The others were Krajinski, late an officer of the Russian army; Jankowski, a Lithuanian proprietor; Pokempinowicz, a student of the University of Cracow, who had fought in all Langiewicz's battles; Hubsrewicz, late an officer in the Russian army; the two brother Brzozowski, one a landed proprietor, the other a doctor of medicine; Zacowski, a student of the Institute of Wilna; Taraszcewicz, a surgeon; and Skirmund and Jotko, both landed proprietors.

THE BIBLE AND SCIENCE: DEAN TRENCH AND MR. MAURICE.

(From the Reader, June 6.)

The Claims of the Bible and of Science. Correspondence between a Layman and the Rev. F. D. Maurice on some Questions arising out of the Controversy respecting the Pentateuch. (Macmillan & Co.)

The Subjection of the Creature to Vanity. Sermons preached at Cambridge by R. C. Trench, D. D., Dean of Westminster. (Macmillan & Co.)

IT is evident that we are at the beginning of a considerable conflict between the prevalent opinion of the religious world and the discoveries of science. A superstitious worship of the letter of the Bible, resting upon a groundless *a priori* theory as to the infallibility of our sacred books, has combined with much misinterpretation of what the Bible does literally say to form a set of notions which are manifestly endangered by modern scientific speculation. Science is pressing forward in its three strong divisions, bearing respectively the titles of physical, historical, and critical inquiry, and looks threateningly at the religious traditions of the day. Controversies of a similar kind have occurred before. The true astronomical theory had to fight its way against religious prepossessions which dignified themselves with the name of Divine Revelation. The early discoveries of geology were long discredited as contradicting Scripture. In these cases the prevalent religious opinion was worsted; but we can see now that it was to the advantage of the faith of mankind. Indeed, we might safely deduce three inferences as to the future from this past experience: that science will hold its own in the teeth of religious opposition; that many forward religious champions will bring the reproach of apparent failure on their cause; and that the Christian world will be led against its will to a higher and purer faith.

Divines who can profit by the lessons of the past ought surely to be exceedingly cautious at this time not rashly to pledge the Christian faith to any position which science threatens to assail. There are plenty of preachers and writers whose natural business it is to give comforting assurances to those who feel their habits of thought unpleasantly shaken by new ideas. Their task is easy, and they have their reward. But men who have any title to sincere respect, as they have a more faithful aim, ought also to keep another kind of reward in view. Thirty years ago Dean Milman, following, it is true, the traditions of our higher English theology, incurred some reproach by speaking more freely than was then palatable about the Old Testament. But by giving up to criticism the things which were criticism's he was able to retain for faith the things which are faith's; and his reward is, as he tells us, that no criticism, German or English, during these years, has at all shaken his belief in the substantial truth of the Jewish Scriptures.

His brother Dean, Dr. Trench, in the little volume before us, unhappily illustrates the more perilous method. An argument, which in the ordinary popular preacher would be received as a matter of course, excites grave disappointment and regret in a work of the Dean of Westminster. These Sermons, preached recently at Cambridge, enter directly into the controversy between the Bible and Science. They deal with the theories of Mr. Darwin and the geologists respecting the origin and early history of mankind. All such theories are classed together by Dean Trench as hostile to God's Word; and he undertakes to uphold against their attacks "the first three chapters of Genesis as a truthful record of events which moulded and determined the whole future destinies of our race." Those theories, he says, assert a progression; the Bible proclaims a Fall. The theory of progression has generally been explained of as lowering the man's thoughts; but Dean Trench makes the opposite complaint, that, according to any such theory, "there is nothing in the retrospect of the past to humble, rather everything to exalt him in his own eyes." He therefore defends the doctrine of the Fall in an argument which is certainly not lacking in characteristic power, but which may be very briefly stated. The pain, the sorrows, the confusion, the death, in a word, the evils, existing in the world, are appealed to as evidences of a curse. To a great extent all Christians, almost all men, would go with the preacher. The evil of the world, we cannot but admit, is a fruit and mark of sin. Sin implies a perfection, of which man, through some fault and disorder, falls short. There is enough in the world to testify that man is not in his rightful proper state. But before we go further, and consider the doctrine of a progression by asserting that, for a certain period, the ideal human righteousness was actually realized in the life of man upon this earth, we are bound to look warily to our steps. Dean Trench's exposition of Scripture shows how naturally the attitude of antagonism to science connects itself with misreading of the Bible. "The return to simplicity," as Mr. Maurice says, "like the return of a frozen limb to warmth, is full of suffering." But any one who can recover simplicity in reading the Bible will see how very different the record of the earliest ages of the forbidden Fruit is from the popular account of the Fall of Man; and what a total absence there is in every book of the Old Testament of any allusion to the Fall; whilst, in the New Testament, the only places in which the sin of Adam is mentioned are one or two highly mystical passages of St. Paul. Clearly in the sacred writings the belief is an "original" righteousness, from which sin is the departure, did not require for its basis a theory that all mankind have depravity inflicted upon them by their Maker as "the penal consequence of the sin of their federal head," nor that man is born in a state of sinfulness. If the sacred writers held these beliefs, as Dean Trench and others hold them, how can we account for their never giving expression to them?

It is a great contrast, when we pass from that popular religion to which Dean Trench has given his support, to the theological views which Mr. Maurice has applied to the same questions. We perceive a difference at once in the feeling with which science is regarded. Mr. Maurice welcomes that impression of unity and of general laws which physical science is so widely promulgating, and makes a striking reference to the story of Job, who, "wearied with his own speculations and the speculations of his friends about the cause of suffering and moral evil, at last hears God himself speaking out of the whirlwind," and is humbled by the glimpse given him of a vast unity of plan, of laws affecting the least and greatest of creatures which surround him. His anticipations from the inquiries respecting the antiquity of man "are altogether hopeful." He would not put any restraint upon historical or philological criticism in its application to the Old Testament. But, in making these remarks on science, he does not give up any part of his theological creed, or even of his belief in the historical truth of the Scriptural records. He is prepared to hold fast his belief in Christ if the whole Bible were swept away; but he does not regard the truth of the Bible as involved in the speculations of either Sir Charles Lyell or Bishop Colenso.

Mr. Maurice's method has much in common with the principle asserted by many, that the Bible was intended to teach us religious truth only and not secular. But this distinction is itself alien from his views. He does not distinguish between religious truth and secular, but between the moral world the world of man as well as God, to which human relations and therefore the substantial element of history belong—and the physical world, the world of numbers and dimensions. He holds that the Bible has to do with the former world; but not the Bible only. A genuine inquiry has a right to do with this, and not with the physical elements, except in a very inferior degree. Mr. Maurice will not disbelieve in a Persian invasion of Greece, because many of the particulars related by Herodotus are inaccurate, nor in an Exodus from Egypt, because the physical facts mentioned in the books of Moses may be inaccurately stated. The essence of history is in its *politics*, not in numbers or dimensions. In stating this principle Mr. Maurice has used language which will be thought dangerous, and which is perhaps too unguarded. He speaks of historical facts as certified by their reception into the belief and life of nations, more than by any documentary evidence. It would be easy to point out how such a doctrine might be abused; but all sound historical inquirers would admit that there is much truth in it; and Mr. Maurice is always ready to run risks for the sake of thoroughness of statement.

Being thus perfectly ready to disengage from the testimony of the Bible whatever is legitimately a subject for physical inquiry, Mr. Maurice finds the real *history* of the Bible—its unfolding of the nature and will of God through human relations and the government of men—wholly unassailable by criticism. As examples illustrating the method he has followed, he takes the narrative of Creation and the Deluge. The former, he thinks has nothing to answer to do with the inquiries of physical science. The temper of the physical inquirer, however ignorant and mistaken, is not that of the Hebrew who wrote, or who read, the beginning of Genesis. Moses is not, in Mr. Goodwin's phrase, "a Hebrew Descartes." It would be far more to the point to ask Descartes to think of the world as consisting of huge continents, islands, and peninsulas. The little spot on which his home stood would receive the light each morning, would be spanned by a firmament, would contain its garden ground with grass and herbs, would be shined upon by sun and stars, would not be far from some river full of fishes, would nourish its own cattle and beings. He would have his family of human ever centre said never be obliged to journey back with ages and millenniums, or to task his fancy to the question what might have been when these things were not. They were there; and God, at the beginning, had said that they should be there. Thus, every day creation would seem to him very old and very young. The Deluge, again, may retain its full *historical* significance, as an act of Divine preservation, however significance, as an act of Divine preservation, however we may find it necessary to limit its *physical* conditions. To the objection, "Noah's deluge must have been universal, else why make so much of it?" Mr. Maurice replies, "Because the whole Bible is occupied about small areas, little families, contemptible tribes, shepherds, fishermen. One who was called a carpenter's son, upon whom the Roman soldiers put a purple robe and a crown of thorns in derision—who was nailed to a cross as slaves were. All is consistent. Bulk, as Southey remarked, is sublimity in the mythology of the Hindoos. Goethe saw that the Gospel was, throughout, doing homage to that which man despises for its littleness. And he accordingly suggests, "It might be true of a deluge covering a very small portion of the earth that God saved a man and his family from perishing in it; that He gave him a warning of the calamity that was coming before it came; that He taught him how to save his family, and how to save creatures of various kinds in the same building in which he himself took refuge. All this might be a very simple, child-like narrative of an historical fact, not in the least a legend."

There is enough in these Letters to show how thoroughly Mr. Maurice is possessed by his own principles, and therefore how naturally he can combine a reverent faith in the Bible as a record of Divine Revelation with a fearless trust in the investigations of science. In touching upon that melancholy passage of arms between the Bishops of Manchester and Natal, he repudiates with equal vehemence the language of both Bishops. "I need not say that Bishop Lee's proposition is directly and essentially at variance with the principles which I have maintained in my letter to you. I have acknowledged one foundation as laid for us all. That foundation is not the letter of any book. That foundation is being our Lord Jesus Christ himself, could not be shaken if the whole Bible were taken from us. I say this on the authority of the Bible. I should contradict the Bible if I said otherwise." "But you will perceive also how utterly unpalatable and offensive to me must be the reply of the Bishop of Natal to the Bishop of Manchester. If ever there was an occasion when there was a moral principle at stake,—when a protest, if it was made at all, should have been made on moral grounds,—when nothing should have been allowed to rest on a point of scholarship, or on the question of what might or might not be an error in natural history, this was that occasion." Similarly he censures the Edinburgh Reviewer for charging Mr. Huxley's views with a tendency to materialism and atheism. "He who starts with the belief in God as his Father, has no right to cherish those apprehensions, or to indulge in those insinuations. Claiming for man a place *above* nature—a direct relation to God through a Mediator—a mansion in a house which is eternal in the heavens—he cannot be anxious about the place which man may be found to hold *in* nature."

The general complaint about the difficulty of understanding Mr. Maurice's writings will find something to lay hold of in this volume; but perhaps less than in some of his other works. The two excellent Letters of a lay friend, at the opening and close of the book, will help the ordinary reader to take in Mr. Maurice's rapid and profound exposition of his principles. People will still wonder how the line is to be drawn between that in the Bible which deserves all reverence, and that which he so easily surrenders to criticism. Others will accuse him of betraying the Bible whilst professing to assert its claims. But Mr. Maurice's appeal, here as elsewhere, is to conscience and life and time, and a higher Name than these, and not to the faculty which makes and defends theories. J. LI. D

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THE OBJECT of this undertaking is to PROVIDE MEANS OF TRANSPORT at the terminal and intermediate stations along the lines of the Indian Railways and Steamers, similar to the establishments of Messrs. PICKFORD and Co. and others engaged in connection with the various lines of Railways in Great Britain, collecting for despatch by Rail, and distributing on its arrival, the enormous amount of merchandize and produce conveyed upon these lines, for which the existing primitive native means of conveyance are inadequate. The means of transport by land and water provided by the Company will be adapted to the circumstances of each locality.
An undertaking so directly and materially promoting the interests of the Public in the various Railways in India, by its effects in developing traffic, will secure from their Directors all possible facilities for the construction of the sidings, warehouses, sheds, turntables, cranes, and other arrangements which may be required by this Company, upon the plan adopted and found to succeed so well in England.
The Company are at present making arrangements in the three Presidencies and confidently assure the Merchants, Traders, and the Public generally that their system, when developed in connexion with the whole of the Railways in India, will be found greatly to facilitate the conveyance of Goods and Merchandise, besides affording every security for their safe transport.
They beg also to announce that THEY ARE PREPARED TO UNDERTAKE THE LANDING AND SHIPPING OF GOODS of all kinds to and from the VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR AT MODERATE RATES, and confidently anticipate from the manner in which the Railways in India, will be found greatly to afford satisfaction to all who may favor them with their business.
Engagements entered into and further particulars given on application to A. M. KEMP, Manager,
Indian Carrying Company,
9 Rampart Row, Bombay, 22nd June 1863.

Auction Announcements.

MESSRS. FRANCIS & CO.

THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 16th instant, Messrs. FRANCIS & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at 4 P.M., at Colaba, in the Depot of Dewa Gungathur.
About 40 candies of Picking Cotton.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

Just received new Saddlery ex *Edith Byrne* and *Orissa*, by Wm. Mirrlees & Co. of Glasgow. Brass and Plated Gig Harness, Plated Chariot Harness, Ladies' Side Saddles, quilled, with Furniture complete.
Holland Gin in cases of 15 Bottles.
Gents' and Ladies riding Switches.
Oil Cloth Carpets for Floors and Stair Cases.
Ready made Flannel Coats, &c.

JEWELLERY RECEIVED PER OVERLAND MAIL.
Fancy Gold Brooches.
Gold Bracelets and Earrings.
Gold Necklets.
Ruby and Emerald Rings.
N. B.—Messrs. Ritchie, Steuart & Co. have kindly permitted us to state that reference may be made to them.
FRANCIS & Co.
Forbes Street, Bombay, 16th July 1863.

CRAWFORD & Co., 3, Marine Street, Bombay.

SALE OF SHARES.
THIS-DAY, THURSDAY the 16th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. WILL SUBMIT TO PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, on account and at the risk of Dady Cursetjee Gogs, Esq., by order of Jaisingbhoy Hutteesing, Esq.
3 Shares in the Bombay Spinning and Weaving Company.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey, Bleached, Coloured Goods, Twists, &c. &c.
3 Cases containing different patterns of Floor Cloth, of different sizes.
1 " containing fancy Walking Sticks, Whip Handles, Silk Lashes, &c.
2 " Canvas and Mats.
1 " Silk Umbrellas.

IMPORTANT SALE OF THE VERY VALUABLE PROPERTY, KNOWN AS THE DADY SCREW PREMISES.
On SATURDAY, the 1st August 1863, at 3 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will offer for public competition, on the premises, unless previously disposed of by Private Contract, the Building and Site known as the Dady Screws, containing about 4,000 yards more or less.
The Building faces Marine Street on the East, and Apollo Street on the West side, and is bounded on the North by the properties of the Hon'ble Rastonjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the late Gungadass Vixbhoocundass, Framjee Nusserwanjee (all occupied by Mr. W. Nicol and Co.) and Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy (in the occupation of Messrs. Jehangeer Nusserwanjee and Co.), Esquires, and on the South by Marine Lane. The Premises are situated in an excellent position for conversion into Mercantile offices, as they are in close proximity to the offices on the Elphinstone Circle now in course of erection, to the Custom-House and Post Office.
The Buildings are now in good repair.
Conditions and Particulars of Sale may be obtained from the undersigned, on and after the 20th.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.
Stunt's Walking and Hunting Shoes just landed.
A few remaining Pairs of Gaiters, viz.: 30, 40, 42, and 44 inches long, and proportionately broad. Price Rs. 15 each.

WATCHES.
First rate Double Cased Gold Watches by James Hornby, 40, Slater Street, Liverpool.

THE PROPERTY OF A SPORTSMAN LEAVING INDIA.
A neat Press with Glass Doors made and fitted to contain the following, with their implements, ammunition, &c. complete—all well tried weapons:
1 Tranter's large size Revolving Rifle, 3 Chamber.
2 Sharp's Double Barrel Rifles with improved back sights.
1 Double Gun by Moore, 12 bore.
1 Do. do. Westley Richards.
1 Do. do. Joe Manton, 20 bore.
1 Single Rifle by Collins.
1 Enfield Rifle and 1 Whitworth's ditto.
3 Revolvers of sizes.
Hunting Knife, &c.
Any of the above will be sold separately; but if the whole are taken at once, a large discount will be made.
Bombay, 16th July 1863. CRAWFORD & Co.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & CO.
WEEKLY SALE.
On SATURDAY the 18th instant, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey Piece Goods, such as Shirtings, Madapollams, T. Cloths, Jacconets, Jamdanies, &c. &c.

AUCTION SALE OF THE REMAINING VALUABLE COLLECTION OF BOOKS, &c. OF THE LATE SHOP OF HADJI AHMED ESSAW, IN FORBES STREET, FORT.
(Without Reserve.)
THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 16th inst., and if necessary on the following day, Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. WILL SUBMIT TO SALE BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his Shop, in Forbes Street, Fort, all the remaining collection of BOOKS, &c., of the late Shop of Hadji Ahmed Essaw.
Full particulars will be found in the Catalogue which may be had at the Rooms of the Auctioneers.
The above is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF SUPERIOR POLISHED MARBLE SLABS.
Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co. WILL SUBMIT TO PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 22nd instant, an Invoice of Superior Polished Marble Slabs of different sizes, viz.—
Large Circular (for Round Tables.)
Small do. " Teapoys.
Oval do. " Sofa Tables.
Oblong do. " Centre Tables.
Do. do. " Pier Tables.
DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
Bombay, 16th July 1863.

BENNETT & CO.
WEEKLY SALE.
On SATURDAY next, the 18th inst., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and other Piece Goods, Twists, &c.
One Microscope complete with Slides in a Mahogany Case.
A Revolver in Case.
An Antiphonial Harmonium with stand.
A large Musical Box.
150 Dozen English Shovels.
On account of the first purchaser Purshotum Vullubjee—
About 1500 cwts. Silesian Spelter.
AT 1 P.M.
Any Carriages and Horses offering.

SALE OF COTTON.
THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 16th inst., at 4 P.M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at a Godown of the Apollo Press Company, at Colaba, on account of the G. I. P. Railway Company, 1 306 A 44 Dhoknas of Sholapore Cotton.

SALE OF COTTON AT THE G. I. P. RAILWAY COMPANY'S STATION, BOREE BUNDER.
THIS-DAY, THURSDAY the 16th instant, at 12 o'clock, Messrs. BENNETT & Co., are instructed to submit to PUBLIC AUCTION, at the G. I. P. Railway Company's Boree Bunder Station—
A large quantity of Cotton remaining unsold from yesterday's Sale.
ALSO,
On account and at the risk of Ebrahim Ramjee, the first purchaser—
A lot of loose Cotton.

SALE OF NEAT AND MODERN HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT UPPER COLABA.
On MONDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs BENNETT & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his residence Upper Colaba, near the Roman Catholic Church, the neat and modern Household Furniture, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c., of Major C. TROWEN, (proceeded to England). Full particulars will be given in future advertisements.
AT 1 P. M.
A Phaeton with a pair of good going Horses and Harness complete, and an Office Shigram.
No Catalogues, and the property will be on view three days before the day of sale.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE HOUSEHOLD PROPERTY, CARRIAGES, HORSES, &c., AT GILDER STREET, GRANT ROAD.
On WEDNESDAY the 22nd, and THURSDAY the 30th instant, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. WILL SELL BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his residence at Gilder Street, Grant Road, the neat and valuable household Furniture, Plate, Plated, Glass and Queen's Ware, Carriages, Horses, &c. &c., of L. LAWSON, Esq., the same consists of a set of crystal cut Glass Ware, richly cut Quart, Pint, and Claret Decanters, neat Dinner, Dessert Breakfast, and Tea Sets, Plated Hotwaters, Dishes, Plated Cruet Egg and Pickle Stands, Waiter, Tea Set, a set of Victoria-pattern Silver